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Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain note, dated the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1856, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, which note is secured by a mortgage of even date therewith, executed by the said John Darrin to Mary A. Darrin, bearing date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1857, in Book 32 of Mortgages, Page 228, in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, and said mortgage having a condition that in default of the payment of the note aforesaid, the mortgagee can, in such case, sell at public auction the property in said mortgage mentioned, to satisfy and pay said note and the cost incident to the sale of said property: Now, therefore, I hereby give notice that on the 26th day of May next, A. D. 1859, I shall offer and expose at public sale, at the Court House door, in the city of Chicago, at ten o'clock A. M., Lots 43, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, known as Davis's Subdivision of part of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section eleven, in Township thirty-nine north, Range thirteen east, of third Principal Meridian, being in Block 2 in Cook, and State of Illinois; said to be for cash in hand to pay the amount due on said promissory note and mortgage, and costs executed to purchaser.

JOHN W. FREDERICK, Mortgagee.
B. F. JAMES, Att'y. apr22-d18

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Henry T. Sloan, Trustee as hereinafter named, by virtue of a certain deed of trust, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, executed to me as Trustee by Henry Morton and Rosanna Norton, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Knox County, in the State of Illinois, in Book 0 of Mortgages, at Page 608, will, by reason of default in the payment of those certain promissory notes mentioned in the said deed of trust, and secured by the same, and the non-performance of the legal holder of the same to exercise the option given to him under said deed of trust, and in pursuance of the power in said deed of trust contained, on application of the legal holder of the said notes, and in pursuance of the power in said Trust Deed contained, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the first day of May, A. D. 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, the real estate conveyed to me by said Trust Deed, to wit:—"The west two-thirds (⅔) of Lots numbered eleven and twelve (11 and 12), and the east half (½) of Lot number six (6) in Harding's Addition to the city of Galesburg, in the County of Knox, and State of Illinois, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining." Notice is therefore hereby given, that under and in pursuance of the power in said mortgage contained, I shall, on Saturday, the 14th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M., of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public vendue, for cash, the following described premises and property (being the premises and property mentioned in the mortgage aforesaid), to wit: "All the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors, Henry Morton and Rosanna Norton, in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot three (3) and four (4) in Block five (5) in the original town (now city) of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, with the warehouse, elevators, engine, machinery and appurtenances belonging to or attached appertaining to said warehouse and property—the interest of said Grain and Seeds to be sold being that of the mortgagors in the improvements thereon, and an unexpired term granted by John B. Wright to George A. Hibbard and Michael Dutton, by deed of date bearing date December 23d, A. D. 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, in Book 47 of Deeds, at page 267, and the assignment of said lease and the subsequent supplementary thereto."

HIRAM A. TUCKER, Mortgagee.
Chicago, Feb. 24, 1859.
BUTLER, MEARS & LEWIS, Attorneys.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—In Chancery. James Myers vs. Charles Belden Hall, Conrad F. Hall, Charles Hall and Mary Ann Hall.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State aforesaid, at public auction to the highest bidder, all those certain tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, being one hundred lots on a map of "Peck's Addition to Chicago," which said addition is a subdivision of the south fifteen acres of the south half of the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 16, Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range thirteen east of third Principal Meridian, being in Block 1 of Peck's Addition to Chicago, as the same is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, and also lots 31 to 40 inclusive, in Block 2 of Peck's Addition to Chicago, as the same is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, and also lots 31 to 40 inclusive, in Block 3 of Peck's Addition to Chicago, as the same is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, and also lots 31 to 40 inclusive, in Block

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

What power has jurisdiction has the War Department over the navigation of the Mississippi River? Why does the Secretary of War involve his department in the legal controversy now going on between the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Bridge Company? Is it for the purpose of influencing public opinion or making testimony for either party? These questions have been so often put to us that we have taken pains to get the necessary facts and propose to answer them.

1st. The War Department has no jurisdiction over the navigation of the river; it is not charged with the protection of it, and any interference on its part is without the authority of law, and is entitled to just as much weight and consideration as the acts done and the motives inducing such action, would have, coming from an individual.

2nd. As to the reasons why the Secretary of War has engaged in this quarrel, we propose to let the documents speak for themselves. In the following letter the Hon. gentleman who signed it could not know personally the accuracy of the facts recited. The statement that "many" steamboats have been entirely destroyed, is not true. Only one boat has been lost at the Bridge—the Effie Afton. Her owners have once tried the question of the liability of the Bridge Company, and failed to recover—nine of the twelve jurors believing that the fault was with the boat and not with the bridge.

[COPY.]

To the Hon. J. D. Log'an, Secretary of War.

A question affecting very materially the interest of all persons navigating the Western rivers, has been raised by the erection of a Railroad Bridge over the Mississippi river, between Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and Davenport, in the State of Iowa.

The following opinion by captains of steamers, pilots and other river men conflicts with that of most of the Civil Engineers who have examined the structure.

These Civil Engineers, however, being in the employ of different Railroad Companies, their opinions are open to the charge of prejudice, as by many persons the question is regarded as simply one between the Railroad and River interests.

One thing is certain: Sixty-four steamers and a large number of rafts have been more or less injured by this bridge, many of them entirely destroyed. In one instance the amount of loss was nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

Two cases are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States relative to the said bridge, in one of which the United States are the complainants.

It seems to the undersigned very desirable that this structure should be examined by some Engineer whose judgment would not be liable to be warped by any local or other prejudices; and we therefore request that you will appoint a Commission, to be composed of three Army Engineers, to proceed to Rock Island soon after the opening of navigation, and examine said bridge and make their report thereupon.

Mr. J. W. Bissell, the Agent of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, is now in this city, and is understood to be authorized to defray the expenses of such a Commission.

WASHINGTON, February 9th, 1859.

ERASTUS FOLK,
C. C. WASHBURNE, JAMES S. GREEN,
F. P. BLAIR, JR.,
JOHN S. PHELPS,
W. S. GROSBECKE,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

We suppose that this letter was prepared by Mr. Bissell, the Agent of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, and it is entitled to just such weight as the representations of such a partizan would be, and no more. Thus he should attempt to cast a stur upon the impartiality of the Civil Engineers who have examined the structure," and ignore entirely the prejudices of "captains, pilots, and other river men," results very naturally from his employment and the side on which he is engaged. We do not believe the signers of the letter intended to sneer at any set of men. The statement that "sixty-four steamboats have been more or less injured," is a misrepresentation; the fact being that there have been over three thousand passages of steamboats through the draw of the bridge, and only thirty-two injured; and nearly all of those that have received damage there, have passed the draw in safety both before and after the dates that they received the injuries.

The following is a copy of the letter appointing a Board of Examiners:

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your direction to select from the Corps of Topographical Engineers of the Army, three officers, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the construction of the Railroad Bridge across the Mississippi River, between Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and Davenport in the State of Iowa, in its bearings upon the navigation of the Mississippi River, and I respectfully recommend that Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Capt. Geo. G. Meade and Capt. Wm. H. Franklin, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, constitute a Board of Engineers for such purpose. It is proposed that the Board shall examine and report:

1st. Whether the Railroad Bridge which crosses the Mississippi River between Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and Davenport, in the State of Iowa, is constructed according to correct principles, reference being had to the interest of navigation.

2d. Whether the piers of said bridge are of the best form, and, if not, whether the best form is practicable at that place, and what is the effect of the defective form.

3d. Whether any of the piers are larger than necessary, and if larger, how much larger, and what is the cost of this increased size upon the passage of water and of steamboats.

4th. Whether the piers are placed as near as possible, and in right lines curved and if not parallel, find the angle as near as possible, and ascertain the effect of the obliquity upon the passage of water and of steamboats.

5th. Ascertain the velocity of the current above and below the bridge and in the draw passage.

6th. Ascertain the size, as near as possible, and the position of the eddies near the steamboat passage, and whether they interfere with the passage of steamboats.

7th. Ascertain as nearly as possible the height and extent of the removes caused by the pier on which the draw turns.

8th. If said bridge is badly located and of an obstruction to the passage of steamboats and rafts, ascertain whether there is any point in the vicinity where a bridge might have been located so as to cause less obstruction.

9th. And to make such other examinations as the Board may deem necessary during the progress of the investigations.

The report of the Board will be made to the Chief of Topographical Engineers.

It is understood that the persons attending the investigation shall be borne by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, there being no funds in the Treasury available to the purpose.

Respectfully, sir, your ob't serv't,

C. WOODRUFF,
Capt. Top'l Eng'rs, Asst'n in charge.
HON. JOHN F. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

The points named in this letter of instructions never originated in the War Department —they were undoubtedly the work of the same dishonorable agent that drafted the original application addressed to the Secretary of War. When the Department had selected men of such standing and acknowledged ability in their profession as Capt. Humphreys, Capt. Meade and Capt. Franklin, we would ordinarily suppose that general instructions to ascertain the location and construction of the bridge and its effect upon navigation would have been sufficient, and any further instructions, such as contained in the foregoing letter, to gentlemen of their acknowledged capacity and sterling integrity, we think will be considered by all right thinking men as laying a purpose. We can see no reason in the wants of the War Department, why these various specifications were made, and it must have been done by some outside influence to so direct the action of the Board of Examiners as to prepare them for witnesses upon the points supposed to be involved in the suits now pending. The communication to the Secretary of War says truly that: "The testimony given by captains of steamers, pilots and other river men, conflicts with that of most of the Civil Engineers who have examined the structure." The contest thus far has been that of ignorance, prejudice and passion, against the best engineering talent in the Union. To head this foray, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce have had the rare good luck to secure the services of a broken-down Rochester broker, who only dates his engineering experience five years back, and whose most notable exploit was the building of a Suspension Bridge over the Genesee River, that fell down with the weight caused by six inches of snow. The labors of this professional charlatan, aided by the lavish expenditure of money levied upon the Chamber of Commerce, the owners of boats, and reaching for his subsidies even to the New Orleans Board of Trade, have as yet been unable to overcome the examination of scientific Civil Engineers; and the practical answer given to all this hue and cry by the fact, that there has been over three thousand passages of boats through that draw since the completion of the bridge in 1856. What is to be the effect of this action of the War Department—whether it will aid in establishing the truth of a remark of one of the boatmen, that "the Upper Mississippi was an inheritance, St. Louis owned it, he was one of the heirs, and no d—— Bridges should get in his way"; or whether it will tend to relieve the Bridge Company from further expensive litigation by establishing, upon a broad basis of reason and justice, the rights of overland commerce, remains to be seen.

MORE BARGAINING.

The *New York Herald* is not a good authority on political subjects; but out of the multiplicity of guessed blades by its editors and comrades of guessed blades by its editors and corcondents, the truth may sometimes be accidentally hit upon. Such a hit seems to have been made by its Washington telegraphic correspondent, in a communication to the *Herald* of Wednesday. He says, under date of April 20th:

For some days past, negotiations have been going on here between the chiefs of the regular Democracy, and those of the Douglas wing of the party, including Mr. Douglas himself, broadly foreshadowing the following presidential programme:

First—The union of the two factions upon a compromise on the question of slavery in the territories, which will leave the exclusive supervision of the subject to the Supreme Court; the right of the Southern people to settle in the territories with their slave property remaining as affirmed by the Dred Scott decision.

Second—Two Democratic National Conventions in 1860. The work of the Charleston Convention to be limited to the re-union of the party upon a new platform. The second Convention, in this event, will probably be fixed for September, and in the city of New York. By that time the chiefs of the party will have discovered their most available candidate and the weak points of the enemies' lines.

The presence of Mr. Douglas in Washington; his known anxiety to be once more restored to full fellowship with the "other wing of the old barnard"—the Democratic party; the inexplicable course of his personal organ, the *Times*; the attitude of his Illinois friends and confidants; and a dozen other things which we might mention, all seem to confirm the correctness of what the *Herald* states as an admitted fact. It will surprise nobody here, where a proper estimate has been placed on Mr. Douglas professed care for principles that a negotiation of this sort has been formally opened, and that as a preliminary to its success, he has consented to bargain away the distinctive principle or measure for which all his friends have contended; or that he is willing to leave all matters of differences between himself and the Buchaneers to the decision of a body which he knows has already decided against him. This course is strictly in accordance with half a dozen precedents in his own life; and it is a literal fulfillment of the numberless prophecies of which he has been the subject. But let us wait and see if the *Herald's* statements are confirmed.

THAT "LONG WINTER ROAD."

The Montreal *Gazette*, of April 23d, in referring to the early termination of the charter of the Hudson Bay Company, and to the proposed routes of communication between the Provinces and the Red River of the North, of which some account was given in yesterday's PRESS AND TRIBUNE, has the following paragraph:

The explorations heretofore undertaken may be satisfactory enough, but they have all begun at the Western end of Lake Superior. But what of that long winter road along the north shore of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, about which so many encouragements that Britain will still be maintained in winter, between this Province and the Territory? Will not the more natural outlet for its commerce to the sea be found, in time, through the passes of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific—not eastward?

We can tell the *Gazette* what must be done to avoid "that long winter road along the northern shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior." Take the railways already completed from Detroit to Lacrosse. "Stop over" at Chicago, both you and all your English and Canadian friends, and we will insure you a right warm Western welcome. By the time you can establish any considerable settlement they will be extended to St. Paul, and connect you to Pembina, and we give you free license to extend them onward through your own possessions to the Pacific. You shall have privilege cheerfully granted to travel for *your money* and to ship your goods over our roads and at reasonable rates.

But we presume John Bull will shrug his massive shoulders at the thought that this route is not through the royal domain, and in case of war he would be cut off in winter from his valuable possessions around Lake Winnipeg. Avaunt to all provision for the insatiable maw of the war god. Let commerce interlace so thoroughly all the interests of the Anglo-Saxon race, that a war between any two of the branches of it shall be hereafter impossible.

But seriously, the outlet for the country around Lake Winnipeg, especially in the winter, was unquestionably designed by nature to be through Minnesota. The long stretch of country along the northern shores of Lakes Huron and Superior, is mountainous, barren and cold, and it would be almost impossible to build and maintain a railway there in summer, to say nothing of operating it through the Arctic winter which prevails there.

As to the trade of that region seeking the Pacific instead of the Atlantic cities, it would divide naturally according to the sources from which it came. Silks, teas, spices and Asiatic goods of all kinds if a railway or any means of cheap communication were opened West, would come from the Pacific; manufactured goods of all kinds would come from the United States and Europe. The exports would almost all come eastward. For years hence the entire traffic of that extensive country must pass through the United States and Canada. We hope, therefore, our Canadian cousins will give themselves no further trouble about "that long line of winter road north of Lake Huron and Lake Superior"; but address themselves vigorously to the work of settlement in that vast and fertile country, which may be regarded as the basin of Lake Winnipeg. They are hereby pardoned the use of all needed avenues to reach those settlements through the Western States both summer and winter.

The Hudson Bay Company.

A correspondence between the British Colonial Secretary and the Hudson's Bay Company has resulted in a total disagreement between the two parties. The Imperial government refuses to renew the license of exclusive trade over the Indian territories for a term of twenty-one years. The company, on its part, refuses to accept a renewal of the lease for two years, but is willing to accept a renewal for twenty-one years, on the condition that, at any time, it shall be required to terminate its occupation of these territories on two years' notice. To this proposal Sir E. B. Lytton, on the part of the government, refuses to accede, on the ground that it would be dangerous to leave it in the power of the government to confirm or continue the lease for twenty-one years, while the greater questions arising under the charter remain unsettled.

A Plain Spoken Preacher.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* publishes some extracts from a sermon delivered on Palm Sunday, by the Rev. J. C. Richmond, Rector of St. Paul's Church in that city, which certainly cannot be complained of as lacking directness. Take for instance the following:

The Holy Week is begun. There will be morning prayers every day at 10. As to the evening, I wish to compromise with those communicants who allowed the church bell to toll them to the funeral of their souls—the playhouse, on a fast day—last Friday evening, in Lent; but as I do not yet know what very popular and fervent play-actor may be about to come out in some pleasing farce next Holy Wednesday evening, I will omit, for the sake of my Wednesday communicants the kindled Holy Wednesday evening service. This did happen.

If I am no Good Friday, should there be no popular juggler or mountebank in town, I will open this Church of God for prayers, at 7½ in the evening. I advise you to attend then, Good Friday evening, I shall preach, and if it proves a fine moonlight night, so that my communicants may be able to get out to Church, without exposing their lives, and in such numbers that I, (your pastor, rector, and director sole, of the spiritual affairs of this Church, advised by the Bishop,) shall feel well, and not so very much indisposed as to be unable to preach.

The gist of the discourse seems to be that some of the communicants of St. Paul's went on a Friday evening previous to see and hear Hackett in the character of Falstaff.

☞ Governor Wise, to his recent letter to Hon. David Hubbard, sire his scriptural problem of "Jacob's ladder" (Gen. xxviii, 12,) has attracted to sell me into Egypt for my dreaming. The New York *Sunday Mercury* better points it thus: "All here, with the exception of one, think Governor Wise is all wrong, for it so happens that Reuben was the only one of Jacob's brethren who did not want to sell him.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Gas Question.

ILLINOIS PRESS and TRIBUNE:

I noticed in your paper a few days since, an article from S. H. Wheeler in relation to the Gas Company, in which he seems to be somewhat interested. In referring to the article in your editorial columns, you seem rather inclined towards the new moonshine enterprise, at which I am somewhat surprised.

I have myself no interest in either the old or new company, and I speak only as a taxpayer and property holder of the city. Some ten years ago, the old company, now in full operation in this city, was organized—they have at this time between forty and fifty miles of main pipe laid down, supplying gas to every portion where required. The undertaking on the part of the company was commenced with no very distressing prospect of success, but through the aid and influence of some of our most enterprising citizens, capital from abroad was secured, which added to local subscriptions has placed the company upon a firm foundation, and enabled them to meet the wants of the city and keep pace with its progress. The contract which they have had with the city for the past nine years has recently expired, and before the company has time for an opportunity of proposing terms for renewal, another party steps in and proposes that if the city will take gas of them at certain rates for ten years to come, they will undertake to erect gas works and supply the city as fast as they are able. An order in due time passed the Council directing the execution of a contract with this new company, binding the city to take gas of them for ten years, to the extent and in such localities as they might please to furnish it, and binding themselves to do just nothing. This order was married through doubtless without much serious reflection, but was vetoed by the Mayor, for which act he is entitled to the thanks of the city.

If the contract ordered had been entered into, what would have been the result? Why the new company by investing ten thousand dollars, and even less, could have performed their part of the agreement, and thus held the city for ten years under the agreement, without supplying more than a dozen lamps, leaving the city meanwhile to take gas of the old company at their own price, which might be three dollars a thousand, thus compelling the city to buy off the new company from their contract at high figures, or suffer still greater loss by being compelled to take gas of another company without the benefit of a contract; and let the matter go which way it might, the city was in for a large sum of money, all to come out of the tax payers.

How strange it is that this new company, which claims to have organized some four years since, should have just risen up into new life at this particular time. If they are really sincere, and possess the capital to enable them to perform what is or should be required of them, it seems to me they have had sufficient time to manifest it by commencing their works and showing to the public some evidence of their ability; but here they come, without a brick or foot of pipe laid, and ask a contract to light the city with gas, and carefully turn up their eyes if the city will aid them, but they cannot start without such aid. Then certainly they cannot with it, and further, I think the city of Chicago has already enough on hand, without engaging in a moonshine enterprise of this kind for the benefit of a few speculating Shylocks. We have a responsible company already in operation, who have the gas ready to supply. They need no time for preparation, and the performance of a contract with them will depend upon no contingencies—their terms are quite liberal. The new company, if ever in operation, do not propose lower rates. Then why do our city fathers delay concluding a contract with them? The city is paying every day fifty cents more a thousand than they need to pay, in consequences of this delay. The people will hold their representatives accountable for this unnecessary waste of their money. A CITIZEN.

The Atmosphere outrunning the Earth in Diurnal Motion.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In a conversation I had a few days since with Mr. Banister, the aeronaut who was assisting the celebrated Thurston when he made his last and fatal ascent in Michigan, he mentioned a phenomenon which he said was well known to balloonists, but which I do not recollect ever to have seen or heard of before, that at a height of about two miles and upwards in the atmosphere, there is a constant and invariable current from West to East; that is, that the air at and above that height flows around the earth from West to East faster than the earth revolves in the same direction, so as to gain of the earth and carry a balloon eastward, as, for instance, from America to Europe or Africa. I have seen a paragraph in the papers to the effect that a writer in the New Orleans *Delta* has recently stated the same thing, and calls such eastward current the return current of the trade winds.

Whether the trade winds can produce such effect, or whether they have any such return current, I am unable, and will not attempt, to determine, but I wish to offer a few suggestions relative to the possible cause, nature and effect of this universal and invariable upper current of the earth's atmosphere, with a view to elicit the attention of thinking and scientific minds to the subject, in hope that light may be shed upon the interesting question, "What is the direct natural cause of the Solar and Planetary Revolutions?"

The time was when it would have been regarded as impious to inquire for a natural cause for the earth's axial rotation, as if once was so considered for one to believe in the fact itself of the earth having such a motion; but that time belongs to the infancy of science, and enlightened minds of the present age inquire for a natural cause of every phenomenon, however strange and marvellous. They may, therefore, very naturally seek to account rationally and upon natural principles for so common and simple a thing as the diurnal motion of the earth.

When this fact of a general eastward current of atmosphere, at and above a moderate height, was first noticed in my hearing, I was at once reminded of the celebrated La Place's Theory of Creation and Rotation of Solar and Planetary Bodies, which has now become so popular as to have a prominent place in our text-books for common schools, and which may be very briefly stated by an extract from page 58 of Smith's School Astronomy, as follows:

"In the beginning all the matter composing the sun, planets and satellites, was diffused through space in a state of exceedingly minute division, the ultimate particles being held asunder by the repulsion of heat. In process of time, under the influence of gravitation, the mass assumed a round or globular shape, and the particles tending to the center of gravity, a motion of rotation was at last thus commenced. The great mass now cooling and condensing, must increase its rotary motion, thereby increasing the centrifugal force at the equator of the revolving mass, until finally a ring of matter is actually detached from the equator, and is left revolving in the plane of the shrinking away from it of the interior mass. If now we follow this ring of isolated matter, we find every reason to believe that it will assume the spherical, easiest into a globular form, and in turn form satellites, as it was itself formed. It is unnecessary to pursue the reasoning further, for the same laws which produce one planet from the equator of the central revolving mass, may produce many."

Thus axial rotations are attributed to the circumvolution of the fluid masses, in the center of which originally the sun and planets respectively formed, and that circumvolution attributed to the gravitation of fluid particles to a *common center*, which always necessarily produces a vortex, and such, as in the cases of whirlwinds and whirlpools.

The rotation of the earth being attributed in its origin to the circumfluence of its constituent gravitating fluid material, and a surrounding fluid still appearing to flow around the earth in the same direction, a little faster than the motion of the earth will carry a balloon eastward, as, for instance, from America to Europe or Africa. I have seen a paragraph in the papers to the effect that a writer in the New Orleans *Delta* has recently stated the same thing, and calls such eastward current the return current of the trade winds.

The gross traffic earnings for the year ending December 31, 1858, from all sources, have been:

From Passengers	$699,174 42
From Freights	1,316,475 21
From Mail, Express, &c.	236,931 39
Total receipts	$2,252,581 02

The working expenses have been:

For maintainance of way	$355,559 45
For repairs of Engines and Cars	187,296 95
For Transportation, &c.	799,314 97
	1,342,195 37
Net earnings	$777,073 73

Of the above working expenses, $44,841 19 are classed as extraordinary, being principally accounts of previous years.

The Interest and Sinking Fund account for the year is approximately as follows, viz:

On funded debt, one year	$635,686 60
Interest on floating debt	64,366 66
Exchange on remittances	3,146 78
Rent of Leased Kalamazoo Road	17,046 67
One per cent. to sinking Fund	27,000 00—747,245 71
The traffic earnings for January and February 1859, resulted as follows:	

	January.	February.
From Passengers, Mail and Express	$77,373 32	$68,513 56
From Freight and Miscellaneous	89,344 42	86,302 27
Total earning	$166,667 69	166,667 83

The business of the road and branches for the year 1858 compare with 1857 as follows:

Earnings from	1858.	1857.	
Passengers	$699,174 42	1,316,475 21	Dec. $616,300 79
Freight	975,475 19	1,236,252 26	Dec. 260,777 07
Mails, &c.	236,931 39	199,944 73	Inc. 37,284 66
Total	$1,910,424 96	2,360,667 20	Dec. 750,093 24
Per Cent.	1,161,133 23	1,705,171 11	Dec. 544,037 88
Net earnings	$777,073 73	644,511 19	Dec. 222,991 54

Referring to the condition of the property, the Superintendent in a late report to the President says: "The roaded and track are in good condition, and will compare favorably with any other road of equal length. During the year there have been made up only 10 first class cross-ties, 600 tons of re-rolled iron, and 49,853 bars of welded iron; many of the wooden bridges and culverts on the older portions of the road have been rebuilt, and the long high trestle bridge at Sand Creek has been filled up. These expenditures together with the renewing of the cross-ties, should be continued during the present year. The engines for the most part are in good order, and worth more than at the commencement of 1858." Most of the passenger cars are in good condition, but some of the older freight cars require extensive repairs. The number of new cross-ties laid in track the past yar is probably greater than will be required for a few years to come, as considerable portions of the road are comparatively new.

The equipment of the road consists of 91 locomotives; 76 first class passenger and 22 second class and emigrant cars, 3 drover's, 1 paymaster's, and 28 mail and express cars, 585 box freight, 105 stock, 278 platform, 2 wrecking and 26 gravel cars: in all, 1,111 cars. We give below the mileage of trains, and a few additional facts of operation for the year 1858, compared with 1857:

	1858.	1857.
Length of road operated	225	225
Miles run by passenger trains	687,441	844,256
Miles run by freight trains	606,441	544,256
Miles run by mixed trains	146,142	146,142
Total number of miles run	1,374,960	1,566,653
Average number of cars per train	12,000	12,000
Number of passengers carried	402,738	854,760
Number of miles passengers carried	20,136,900	42,738,000
Number of tons of freight carried	361,433	594,994
Number of tons of freight carried one mile	54,214,950	89,249,100
Total receipts per mile run	1 47	1 47
Total expenses per mile run	0 88	0 82
Per centage of expenses to earnings	61 50	57 83
Earnings of engines per mile run, cents	79 00	107 00
Earnings of engines per mile run, cents	7 00	10 11
Earnings of cars per mile run, cents	40 00	39 11
Cost of fuel per mile run, cents	7 00	10 44
Net earnings per mile of road	$3,502	2,864
Net earnings per mile of road	1,400	51 1,000
Net loss per mile of road	1,400	51 1,000

From the above it will be noticed that there has been a very good saving per mile run in working expenditures for the year 1858. The Company, as stated in the previous report, has expended at Toledo for depot accommodations for the Cleveland and Toledo Railway Company, $66,151 53, and for the Wabash and Western Railway Company, $48,715 03: Total $141,586 61. This expenditure was made with an expectation that those Companies were to have a perpetual lease of their premises, paying 10 per cent. rents per annum, semi-annually. Not having thus been paid by either Company, The Cleveland and Toledo Company claim some deduction from the foregoing amount.

Organization of a Jefferson Club in Washington—Multiplication in the Boarding-house Statistic Object.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1859.

The Jefferson celebration has been the means of a new and important movement in connection with the anti-slavery enterprise. A Jefferson Club has been formed here, measures taken to multiply them in Maryland, Virginia and the border-slave States generally. The meeting last night was for the purpose of effecting eastward faster than the earth, so as to perform an entire revolution in less than twenty-four hours, it is just such a force as we should suppose would make the earth revolve in that direction. It might seem that if such a current of atmosphere existed as the earth around, the latter would exactly keep up with the force moving it; as it might also seem that the atmosphere moving around 25 times faster than the earth would be countervailing the earth's velocity; but not if we take into consideration that there are some counter-forces, as, for instance, the trade winds, which, in some degree, tend to retard the earth's eastward rotation.

The phenomenon I have been dwelling upon I do not recollect to have seen remarked upon by any scientific writer. It is this, that by the established rule in the calculation of the orbital velocity of a planet, at any given distance from the sun, one supposed to be very near the sun, would, with four or five miles of miles, would pass around the sun in less time than it takes for the sun itself to perform an axial revolution, thus showing that the fluid surrounding the sun, like that surrounding the earth, and at a proportionate distance, must probably outrun the motion of the sun itself, and that there is also an eastward current which would carry a balloon from one part to another more easterly, over the surface of the sun.

Though I think much of such matters, and inquire earnestly for the solution of nature's mysteries, I have not been able so far backward as possible, (I will not say to or toward the divine cause, for I consider them all divine,) yet I feel and acknowledge myself only a novice in science, the little knowledge I have being only superficial. When, therefore, I venture to suggest that this eastward current of atmosphere outstripping the motion of the earth, is but the continuance of La Place's original circumvolution, caused by condensation and gravitation of the material from which the circumfluent fluid was originally formed by the sun and every planet and satellite, as the earth around its axis against some resistance, and that a similar thing is probably true of the sun and every planet and satellite upon its axis, my suggestions may appear to a person versed in science as absurd and ridiculous. Still, however, I am confidently emboldened by having expressed my ignorance and diffidence, if even the absurdity of my ideas shall attract the attention of some learned man, who will call out an explanation of the nature and causes of the general eastward atmospheric current.

I ought to say, in conclusion, that if a balloon could succeed to a very great height, the current would of course be relatively the other way, since at some height the air, or other fluid, must cease to keep up with the motion of the earth, or with the current that carries the earth, and begin to fall behind; otherwise, even at the distance of the moon, it would go round the earth once a day, instead of once a month.

WM. C. TALCOTT.

Crops in Ford County.

[Correspondent of the Press and Tribune.]

PROSPECT CITY, FORD CO., April 25, 1859.

Yesterday I traveled over and examined a good many wheat, barley and oat fields, and find that all the spring grains are coming up well and now look promising. Two winter wheat looks well in this neighborhood; the weather has been cool for the past ten days, but the ground is in good order. One farmer who has seven plows running, told me he had not lost any time for nearly two weeks; but there is a great scarcity of feed for teams. Not one half of our farmers have enough to last them through the plowing season.

Yours, X.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana.

We have received from the President, George Bliss, Esq., the annual report of the Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. It gives, in a clear, concise and comprehensive manner, a statement of the true condition of the road. Its indebtedness and earnings, the retrenchment in expenses, the statistics of traffic and many other important matters are intelligently stated, so that the stockholders can readily estimate the present actual, and the prospective value of their property. From this report we extract the following particulars:

Heretofore the financial year of the Company has closed on the 31st day of December, and the financial and statistical statements for the annual reports have been made up only to that date. The articles of consolidation fix the annual meeting for the choice of Directors on the fourth Wednesday of April—about four months after the close of the financial year—thus giving the Stockholders no official information of business for one-third of the year prior to their meeting. To remedy their inconvenience, it has been deemed advisable to close the financial year on the first of March, giving time to collect, prepare, print and circulate the report before the annual meeting. This change renders it necessary to include fourteen months in the statements of the present report—embracing two winters of very light business. But in order to compare the business of 1858 with that of 1857, statistics are presented for comparison, showing the operations for the year 1858 separately.

The whole length of the road and branches constructed and in use, including 62 miles from Detroit to Toledo Junction, is 225 miles. During the 14 months ending February 28, 1859, there has been added to construction account, charges closing up old work amounting to $136,013.51, making the total cost of the road and branches to March 1, 1859—$14,714,760.62. Upon the Detroit and Toledo road there has been added on same account $64,311.72, making the whole cost $1,411,067.31, and the total cost of all lines and branches $16,125,797.93. The total cost of steamer construction has been $259,245.57, an increase of $21,813.34 since the previous yearly statement. The liabilities of the Company March 1, 1858, and Jan. 1, 1859, compare as follows:

	March 1, 1858.	Jan. 1, 1859.
Capital Stock	$6,875,400 00	1,876,400 00
Funded Debt	6,000,000 00	6,000,000 00
Floating Debt	1,377,.07 00	1,301,441 44
Total	$13,595,407 00	13,600,841 44

The reduction of the floating debt, $736,417.44, (as will be seen above,) has been in bonds about $455,000 and in sundry cash payments $281,417. For the payment of the balance of this debt, the unpledged bonds $635,000 and Sandusky Bonds, and $664,000 Detroit, Monroe and Toledo First Mortgage Bonds; also sundry assets in the hands of the Treasurer, amounting to about $1,819,534.00. Of the issue in September, 1857, of $1,000,000, eight per cent bonds, to bonused and collateral loans, $500,000 only are outstanding, being deposited in September, 1857, as security for loans until 1861.

The gross traffic earnings for the year ending December 31, 1858, from all sources, have been:

From Passengers	$699,174 42
From Freights	1,316,475 21
From Mail, Express, &c.	236,931 39
Total receipts	$2,252,581 02

The working expenses have been:

For maintainance of way	$355,559 45
For repairs of Engines and Cars	187,296 95
For Transportation, &c.	799,314 97
	1,342,195 37
Net earnings	$777,073 73

Of the above working expenses, $44,841 19 are classed as extraordinary, being principally accounts of previous years.

The Interest and Sinking Fund account for the year is approximately as follows, viz:

On funded debt, one year	$635,686 60
Interest on floating debt	64,366 66
Exchange on remittances	3,146 78
Rent of Leased Kalamazoo Road	17,046 67
One per cent. to sinking Fund	27,000 00—747,245 71

The traffic earnings for January and February 1859, resulted as follows:

	January.	February.
From Passengers, Mail and Express	$77,373 32	$68,513 56
From Freight and Miscellaneous	89,344 42	86,302 27
Total earning	$166,667 69	166,667 83

The business of the road and branches for the year 1858 compare with 1857 as follows:

Earnings from	1858.	1857.	
Passengers	$699,174 42	1,316,475 21	Dec. $616,300 79
Freight	975,475 19	1,236,252 26	Dec. 260,777 07
Mails, &c.	236,931 39	199,944 73	Inc. 37,284 66
Total	$1,910,424 96	2,360,667 20	Dec. 750,093 24
Per Cent.	1,161,133 23	1,705,171 11	Dec. 544,037 88
Net earnings	$777,073 73	644,511 19	Dec. 222,991 54

Referring to the condition of the property, the Superintendent in a late report to the President says: "The roaded and track are in good condition, and will compare favorably with any other road of equal length. During the year there have been made up only 10 first class cross-ties, 600 tons of re-rolled iron, and 49,853 bars of welded iron; many of the wooden bridges and culverts on the older portions of the road have been rebuilt, and the long high trestle bridge at Sand Creek has been filled up. These expenditures together with the renewing of the cross-ties, should be continued during the present year. The engines for the most part are in good order, and worth more than at the commencement of 1858." Most of the passenger cars are in good condition, but some of the older freight cars require extensive repairs. The number of new cross-ties laid in track the past yar is probably greater than will be required for a few years to come, as considerable portions of the road are comparatively new.

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Net earnings per mile of road	1,400	51 1,000
Net loss per mile of road	1,400	51 1,000

Flood on the Ohio River.

By reference to our extensive dispatches in the river column, it will be seen that there is a large body of water coming down the Ohio. At Pittsburgh, last night, there were seventy feet water and rising fast, with two feet of snow on the hills, and heavy rain all over the country. The Allegheny and Monongahela rivers both pouring out in very serious volume. At Wheeling the river was 60 feet water and rising, with two days' more rain to swell the current. At Marietta, last night, there were thirty-five feet water, and rising fast. At Cincinnati, river rising fast and heavy rain falling, and at all points similar conditions were reported. At this point the river rose six feet during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last evening, and was rising rapidly at a late hour. During the day tenants of buildings on the river front removed out of the way of the encroaching waters, which at evening had entered the deserted rooms below Main street, and was on the pavement east of Broadway at ten o'clock last night. From present indications, it is fair to anticipate that the freshet will reach the level of Water street—fully as high as it was a few weeks ago, or higher. Lawrenceburg, and other towns below, are reported inundated, and the destruction of some property is rumored.

Property in Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The south-west and north-west corners of Main and Water streets, have been assessed at $400 per foot front. The south-west corner of Main and front at $700, and the north-west and north-east corners at $800 per foot. Corner of Main and Columbia, $1,000 per foot. The corner of Main and Pearl streets $1,100, and $1,200 per front foot. The Jonas corner, Third and Main streets, is valued at $2,000 per foot—$300 per foot less than the valuation six years ago. The corner occupied by the Trust Co. Building is put down at $6,000 per foot. The lots on Main street from Third to Fourth, east side, at $1,200 per foot; west side $1,100. The south-west corner of Third and Main, (McGraw's jewelry store) $1,800 per foot front; north-west corner the same; south-east corner $1,200. The inside lots from Fourth street to the Court House, are put down at $450 to $800 per foot. The Court House is assessed at $7,000 per foot.

The valuation of property on Main street, compared with that made six years ago, shows a falling off of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. The valuation upon parallel streets west of Main, however, will doubtless more than make up this deficiency.

The last valuation of city property, six years since, was $88,000,000. The valuation now being made will doubtless increase the aggregate to $110,000,000.

Spoiled his Fun.

[From the Beardstown (Ill.) Democrat.]

A Mr. Dixon, living in the vicinity of Grane Creek, Mason County, Ill., came to the conclusion that he would leave his family, which consists of a wife, in the last stages of consumption, with six children, and try his fortune with a young girl, scarcely sixteen, of disreputable character, who had been living with the family. They repaired to Bath, being the nearest point, to take a boat down the river. While there in waiting, their intentions had become known, when the boys of Bath came to the conclusion to take the case in hand, and arrested Mr. Dixon. After a full investigation of the matter, he was sentenced to ride the wooden-horse, and receive a cold bath, besides other summary inflictions, much against his will, and to pay a fine of forty dollars, being the amount of loose cash found on his person, which was to be paid to the girl to bear her expenses back to her friends in Kentucky, with strict orders to leave town immediately. A committee was then appointed to carry out the proceedings.

More Reduction in Railroad Fares.

[From the New York Evening Post, 27th.]

Medicines, &c.

YOU WILL FIND ALL

Patent Medicines

AT BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,

194 *Lake Street.*

THE GREAT WESTERN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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MEDICINE DEPOT.

☞ If you want a remedy for your Cough, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co's 194 Lake street.

☞ If you want a remedy to purify the Blood, go to 194 Lake st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ If you want a Fever and Ague Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a remedy for Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 194 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Dye warranted, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Pectoral for Lung Affection, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Extractor, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ If you want some Tooth Ointment or Tooth Powder, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake street.

☞ For Dupenoo's, Clark's and Chossard's Female Pills, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake street.

☞ For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers, go to 194 Lake-st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ For Vermifuge and Dysentery Cordial, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ For a Liver and Dyspepsia Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ For Cantharides and Dye, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ For Strengthening Plaster, or all other kinds, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ For a Remedy for all Female Diseases, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Remedy for Diarrhœa, go to 194 Lake-st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ For Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

☞ For Hoosier Bitters, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 Lake-st.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded Entirely from Gums,

Is one of the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These GUMS remove all morbid matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of this invigorating instrument, causing food to digest well. Preserving the strength to the body and health to the whole machinery, thereby the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

BILIOUS ATTACKS are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and sourcing.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents the Nightmare.

Only one dose taken at bedtime, keeps the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for CHOLERA MORBUS, and a preventive for CHOLERA.

All who are Using it are giving the Unanimous Testimony in its Favor

☞ No wine is the month with the Invigorator now both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTL .

Dr. Sanford, Proprietor. No. 343 Broadway, New Retailed by all Druggists. Principal Office

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STOMACH BITTERS.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 20 State street.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

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Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 77 Water street.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold by J. E. S. FULLER & CO., 87 Water street.

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HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Have, for their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors,

Hostetter & Smith,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Troches.

"I've eminently the first and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
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"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."
REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Sore Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs."
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"A simple and elegant combination for Asthma, &c."
DR. G. P. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
"Very beneficial in clear'g the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"I heartily unite in the above commendation."
REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
"A friend having found many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches."
REV. D. LEITH, FRANKFORT, ILL.

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PENTON & CO., Proprietors,

sp18-lr-eod No. 24 Lake street.

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sp1-lr-eod1 Clark street.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS

Vermin Destroyer,

THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD,

Sure to Exterminate

Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, Bugs And Mosquitoes

Flies, Moths Moles, Grain Worms, &c.

Grows Known at Sight.

50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.

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Their destructiveness for all kinds of vermin and insects is unparalleled. Their use in private families, and by the most celebrated institutions, hotels, steamers, proprietors of factories, and public buildings, is the best guarantee of their unrivalled private efficacy.

Depot for the sale and contractors of the efficacy of these powders can be seen at the depot.

For sale wholesale and retail by the Proprietors and Patentees,

JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist,

No. 419 Broadway, cor. Houston-st., New York.

General Agents for the United States, Canada, Cuba, and Mexico, **FREDERICK W. BUSHTON,** Drug Broadway, and No. 56 Astor House, New York.

☞ For sale in this city, wholesale and retail, by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 194 South Water street, and by J. E. FULLER & CO., 86 Lake street. dec6-1y-eod

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will do well to send orders to Lake Street Mills. Our goods are warranted, and will be supplied at the lowest Jobbing Prices. Mills address STEVENS, ROBBINS & CO., 141 and 143 East Lake street, Chicago, Ill. sp2

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CATARRH!!—*What is it? Who Cured* !—Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyances from Catarrh. Most people know what its inconveniences and results are, yet but few know how it can be cured. It is simply a chronic irritation, and often an aggravation of bilious or nervous disorders, thickening of the mucous membranes, filling the nasal avenities, frontal sinuses, and posterior nares, etc., etc., sometimes attending into the throat and lungs. From this result tightness and often vertigo in the head, obstructed nose, or a profuse flow of mucus, loss of smell, nasal voice, and often impaired hearing and taste.

The celebrated physicians here never been able to do anything for it. Nasal injections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet Hunsucker's Catarrh Remedy, a simple Sugar-Pill, taken two or three times per day, promptly cures this loathsome disease at once all colds in the head, and radically cures, by preserving use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds.

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These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.

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☞ A Word of Warning.—There is nothing more despicable than assuming the reputation of a reliable article for the purpose of imposing on the community an inferior and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, Hunsucker & Co. introduced a Hair Restorative under the name of "Hunsucker's Life Restoring." It is wonderful result and long, and the Certificate of Inspection branded on the back of each bottle.

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Distillers of

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HAMILTON, FULLER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS AND STEAM FITTERS.

Manufactory 116 and 118 Franklin-st.

SALES ROOM, 108 LAKE STREET.

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Steam and other Pumps, Injectors, Arcadian Wall Pipe, Remote Pipe, Steam Whistles, Water Gauges, Wood Working Machinery, Boilers, and all kinds of Plumber's Materials, Pulp and Japanned Tin Ware, Water Coolers, Gymnastic Apparatus, Sheet Lead, &c. Kegs stock of

Cook and Parlor Stoves.

de 11-1y

FULLAGER & SMEETH,

Cor. West Randolph and Des Plaines-sts.

OFF. WEST MARKET.

Coppersmiths, Brass Founders,

And Manufacturers of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK,

FINISHED BRASS WORK,

BABBETT METAL, &c.

Brazier's Copper

Always on hand, or furnished to order at short notice.

BRASS CASTINGS

Done to order.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.—CASH PAID FOR OLD METALS.

[apl4 1967 3m]

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

—AT—

S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,

82 - - Dearborn-st. - - 82

Next Door to the Post Office.

WEST SIDE.

No. 324, A.B. III.—Cottage House, and lot on Wet-ster-st. near Huron. Price $2,600.

" 329 " House and lot on N.W. cor. of Peoria and Jackson-sts. 24 feet 11 in. fr.—600.

" 331 " 24x71 feet on Hubbard-place, near Illinois and Green-sts. 600.

" 331 " 42x124 feet on Gladwood, with large brick house, near Halsted-st. 4,000.

" 332 " House and lot on corner Halsted-st., and Fulton-st.—4,000.

" 340 " House and lot on Halsted street, near Fourth-st., 1st story 17 feet 6 in. 2,000.

" 343 " 25x127 feet, Green-st., between Lake and Taylor-sts.—1,000.

" 361 " 100x161 feet on Washington and Halsted-sts.—2,000.

" 371 " New cottage house and lot on Washington-st. near Halsted-st. 2,000.

" 376 " House and lot on Ogden-st., near Owen street. 1,600.

" 397 " 50x150 feet, cor. Aberdeen and Tyler for Twelfth street, near Halsted-st. 1,000.

" 398 " 50x125 feet on Twelfth-st., near Halsted-st. 1,000.

" 400 " House and lot on Twelfth street, near Jefferson-st. 2,000.

" 408 " 25x140 feet, on Warren-st., W. of Union Park, with brick house. 1,600.

" 410 " 50x120 feet on Aberdeen, near Madison street. 1,000.

" 413 " 40x100 feet on cor. of Peoria and Monroe-sts. 1,000.

Lot on the cor. of Twelfth and Canal streets—$60 per foot for Twelfth street front.

Several lots on Twelfth-st., E. of Canal street—$40 per foot front.

SOUTH SIDE.

No. 333, A.B. III.—A number of lots on Prairie and Indiana ornative properties made wonderfully popular, and grey and half heads were likely to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with intoxicating fluid for years, and others whose vision was dim and obscure from long and continued inflammation of the lids, have been made to see; and others again, who had been entirely BLIND, have had their sight restored to perfect health, and the members of the community have not had dumb from infancy, have been made to hear and speak—so operated and advised to have nothing to do or say nothing but what is authorized by any Surgeon of the American continent.

OFFICE AT 19 SOUTH CLARK.

SIGHT AND HEARING.

DR. F. A. CADWELL

Of TORONTO, C. W.

The Eminent and Skillful Oculist, Aurist

—AND—

EYE AND EAR,

At the MATTESON HOUSE, Chicago, Ill., is working

LOST SIGHT AND HEARING.

Upwards of One Hundred and Twenty-five Patients have been operated for by Dr. C., within the last four months, many of whom have been blind for months and years, while others, who have been deaf for years, have been astonished by the result.

The best proof as to how Dr. C.'s services are appreciated is, that he is daily receiving new patients from all parts of the States, and, in consequence, he cannot, in many cases, see them.

No fee is required for an examination or opinion, and no charge for operations unless they are successful, and not then, when the patient is received. Dr. Cadwell's Treatise on the Eye and Ear, Sent on application above. feb7-eod-dawlm

Wines and Liquors.

EXCELSIOR DISTILLERY.—

Thomas Betts,

12 Burling Slip, Cor. Water st. New York,

DISTILLER OF

Camphine, Alcohol & Turpentine,

Also, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BURNING FLUID,

Spirits of Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Resin, Coal, Tar, Shoe and Brush Makers' Pitch, Ship Varnish, Oil Tar, and

RIVAL STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Old, Ready, Pure Spirits, French Spirits, New England Rum, Cologne Spirits, etc.

[m15d 1y[eod-pwa]

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

51 - - South Water Street - - 51

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES.

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL

☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. aug16-6m

Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD,

late Physician and Surgeon to the Opthalmic and Aural Institute of Louisville, Ky., whose reputation is so well known throughout the United States as to need no comment as an operator on the EYE and EAR, has now been in this city twelve months, during which time he has performed with a success truly astonishing. FIFTEEN HUNDRED PATIENTS, many of whom had been totally blind for years, and others whose vision was dim and obscure from long and continued inflammation of the lids, have been made to see; and others again, who had been entirely DEAF, have had their hearing restored to perfect health, and several others who have been deaf and dumb from infancy, have been made to hear and speak—so operated and advised to have nothing to do or say nothing but what is authorized by any Surgeon of the American continent.

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LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, New York

79 ..... SOUTH CLARK STREET 79

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Largest and choicest assortment of Optical and Mathematical goods in the Northwest.

Best crystal glass and genuine Brazilian Pebble Spectacles constantly on hand. Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Pocket Compasses, Lanterns, &c. &c. All goods are sold at the lowest New York prices. feb25-1y[eod-lr

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

JUL. VON HOEVEL & CO.,

(LATE SCHIFFER SHOP. 2 CO.,)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Tools, Guns, Nails, Glass, Etc.,

NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

P. W. GATES, WARNER, & CHALMERS & FRASER, Manufacturers of

RAILROAD CARS,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Agents for the sale of Portable Flour and Corn Mills and Bolts;

Engine and Hand Lathes,

Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills, Mills Rods, Steam and Water Gauges, Rubber Valves, Work, POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC.

☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."

P. W. GATES..... S. S. WARNER..... T. CHALMERS

WARNER..... D. R. FRASER.

April 24, 1858. ap24-1y

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION.

The subscribers take this method of notifying the public that they have secured

SAWYER'S PATENT HEATING AND VENTILATING FURNACE.

And are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, constructed on the same principle, for parlors, single rooms and halls, and especially

RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming to any required temperature.

We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheeler and Carter & Hoag, architects, Chicago.

☞ For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their office No. 21 and 23 South Canalle street, Chicago.

P. LESTER & CO.

WATER WHEELS.

Vandewater's Recently Improved

Jonval Turbine Water Wheel.

OFFICE 21 SOUTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO.

I offer this Improved Turbine Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

Superiority Over All Other Wheels,

Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested by) all heads of water. They give a very steady and uniform speed, and are well adapted to vary it as well as vary the power to suit the gate. They are now in use with back water without any material loss of power, and are not troubled with ice, as they are under the body of the flow and discharged underneath. It requires a small amount of gearing to get ups high speed; runs but little to set up, and runs upon a steel that needs no oiling, and will last for years. This wheel is capable of yielding a power of from 75 to 85 per cent. of the whole power of the water (according to the degree of head) for a very wide high heads and falls, and in all cases it is warranted to work up to the power laid down in the rules, and to give satisfaction when properly put up and geared.

State, County and Town territories for sale.

For further particulars see Circulars, which can be obtained at the Agent's Office, No. 21 South Clark st.

FRANCIS HARVEY, Proprietor.

D. J. MCDOUGALL, Agent.

Medical Cards.

CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES.

DOCTORS READING & MEAD

May be consulted daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 to 4 p. m., for all diseases of the

Lungs, Heart and Liver, Female Derangements, and all Chronic Diseases.

At these diseases progress unfavorably, and offer unquestionably to a fatal termination unless promptly arrested, an early application is of the utmost importance to all who wish a permanent and speedy cure. Their system of treatment by Medical Inhalation, in accordance with common principles, is entirely different from anything before the public, and they are confident that any invalid who will apply for advice of its great efficacy by a careful examination of his particular case.

Rooms at No. 100 State street, corner of Washington, entrance on State street. Consultation free. 1m11 fm

Undertakers.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

NO. 23 LA SALLE STREET,

Have on hand, at all times, every style Rich and Plain Wood, Metallic and Burial Cases, also Coffins. And are supplied with Hearses and Carriages, and everything necessary for Funerals; and may be found at the above place ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

WRIGHT & MCCLURE.

sp13

Press & Tribune.

JOB PRINTING.

The Press and Tribune Office is prepared to execute, on short notice, every variety of Job Printing in the most MAGNIFICENT AND FASHIONABLE STYLE. Particular attention given to the printing of

BILL HEADS,	CARDS,	BLANK BOOKS,	
CIRCULARS,	CHECKS,	PAMPHLETS,	
LABELS,	DRAFTS,	BILLS LADING,	
BALL TICKETS,	ORDERS,	CATALOGUES,	

☞ TRAVELING IN COLORS.

In all the variation, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates. An assortment of specimens and prices in request will be furnished.

☞ Orders from the country promptly filled, and sent per return express.

A Russian Wolf Hunt.

We translate the following story from a late number of M. Alex. Dumas' newspaper. It is an extract from one of his letters from St. Petersburg:

Wolf hunting and bear hunting are the favorite pleasures of the Russians. Wolves are hunted in this way in the winter, when the wolves being hungry are ferocious. Three or four huntsmen, each armed with a double-barrelled gun, get into a troika, which is a sort of carriage, drawn by three horses—its name being derived from its team, and not from its form. The middle horse trots always; the left hand and right hand horses must always gallop. The middle horse trots with his head hanging down, and he is called the Snow-eater. The two others have only one rein each, which are fastened up to the poles by the middle of the body, and gallop their heads free—they are called the Furious. The troika is driven by a mere countryman.

A FARM IN DE KALB COUNTY, near Lodi Station, on the Galena Road. Ninety-four acres prairie and sea sonable timber, within a beautiful country residence within five miles of Sycamore, the county seat.

The undersigned offer the farm on terms to suit purchasers, building lots in the city, and farming lands in this State, for a large portion of the purchase money. Any one wishing to buy, will call on long credit, with a small cash payment.

JOHN TAGGART & CO., 77 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE

FOR A CITY RESIDENCE

A HOME STEAD,

Consisting of a two-story Milwaukee brick House, out buildings, yard and garden, all in complete order. Situated in one of the most desirable parts of the Towns in Wisconsin, only 80 miles from this city on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Also, wanted to sell or exchange for city property,

WESTERN FARMING LANDS, in Illinois and Iowa.

☞ For particulars address post office box 1909. Jy23 1m

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND

LOCATING AGENCY.

The Subscriber having had much practical experience in

SELECTING AND LOCATING LAND

In the various Land Districts in the Western States, has unusual facilities for making valuable selections for Land Warrants or Cash. Choice selections may now be made in

Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri.

Purchasing Warrants can have them located in their

And 40 per Cent. saved Guaranteed; Prop-

erty sable in One Year.

Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands for sale low for cash. Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.

S. ALISBURY, Land Locating Agency,

au15 eod 1y 57 Clark-st., Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

JUL. VON HOEVEL & CO.,

(LATE SCHIFFER SHOP. 2 CO.,)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Tools, Guns, Nails, Glass, Etc.,

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STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

Portable Circular Saw Mills, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Agents for the sale of Portable Flour and Corn Mills and Bolts;

Engine and Hand Lathes,

Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills, Mills Rods, Steam and Water Gauges, Rubber Valves, Work, POWER AND HAND PLANER, ETC.

☞ Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."

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April 24, 1858. ap24-1y

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And are now prepared to furnish them to order for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their Stoves, constructed on the same principle, for parlors, single rooms and halls, and especially

RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming to any required temperature.

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I offer this Improved Turbine Water Wheel to the public with the fullest confidence and assurance of its

Superiority Over All Other Wheels,

Without any exception. They are well adapted to (and have been tested by) all heads of water. They give a very steady and uniform speed, and are well adapted to vary it as well as vary the power to suit the gate. They are now in use with back water without any material loss of power, and are not troubled with ice, as they are under the body of the flow and discharged underneath. It requires a small amount of gearing to get ups high speed; runs but little to set up, and runs upon a steel that needs no oiling, and will last for years. This wheel is capable of yielding a power of from 75 to 85 per cent. of the whole power of the water (according to the degree of head) for a very wide high heads and falls, and in all cases it is warranted to work up to the power laid down in the rules, and to give satisfaction when properly put up and geared.

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Lungs, Heart and Liver, Female Derangements, and all Chronic Diseases.

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Have on hand, at all times, every style Rich and Plain Wood, Metallic and Burial Cases, also Coffins. And are supplied with Hearses and Carriages, and everything necessary for Funerals; and may be found at the above place ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

WRIGHT & MCCLURE.

sp13

Educational.

JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL.—

The Fall Session will commence on the 4th of July, 1859, and continue 11 weeks. The Corps of Instructors will be the same as during the past year. The discipline will be strict, and the course of instruction thorough. Pupils will be received at any time, and charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Tuition, $5 per session; Board and Washing will be furnished in private families at $3 per week. For further information address

Rev. J. M. PERRY and WM. W. PATTON, Principals.

Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill., June 15, 1859.

Reference is permitted to the following gentlemen:—Rev. J. M. Perry and Wm. W. Patton, Jefferson; Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Wm. Bross & Co., Chicago; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., South Bend, Ind.; Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., South Bend, Ind.; Hon. Samuel Hoyne, Piatt's Bridge, Ill.; Hon. Isaac Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts, Springfield, Ill.; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, Peoria, Ill.; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Princeton, Ill.; Hon. Thomas J. Turner, Freeport

BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Bishop Doane.

BURLINGTON, N. J., April 27.—Bishop Doane breathed his last at 7 o'clock this afternoon.

Bishop Doane was born in New Jersey in 1799, and has been Bishop of the diocese of New Jersey since 1832.

Persecution of a Church.

SUFFOLK, Va., April 27.—St. Paul's Catholic Church in Portsmouth, Rev. Joseph H. Plunkett, pastor, was destroyed by fire, with its pictures and valuable vessels, this evening. The edifice was erected in 1853 at a cost of $35,000. It was insured for $10,000.

Freshet on the Potomac River.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—The Potomac River continues very high, and promises to be, yet rising. The worst fears have been realized as regards the effects of the freshet upon the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

The information received to-day represents that the large dam No. 1 is seriously washed away near the Maryland shore, and No. 3 is also somewhat injured, and that there is also a heavy sluice at the mouth of the Canal tunnel. The most favorable accounts say that at least a month will be required for repairs. The full extent of the injury, however, will not appear till the river subsides.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The revenue for the current month from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans is assumed to be $4,000,000, on the basis of returns already received. The revenue for the quarter is estimated at over $12,000,000.

England has signified her willingness to accept Secretary Marcy's proposition, substantially, for the exemption of all private property from seizure on the ocean; but Mr. Buchanan insists upon a condition respecting blockades, which absolutely prevents the realization of the negotiations.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Treasury receipts are coming up to the estimate of the Secretary, and it is not determined when the Treasury notes authorized by the late law will be issued. Richard Cobden arrived last night, and is staying with the President.

From Quebec.

QUEBEC, C. E., April 29.—The bark Emigrant arrived at this port to-day, being the first vessel from Europe since the resumption of navigation this season.

The ship Prize, of Canada, from Liverpool, passed on telegraph station at River du Loupe to-day.

The Montreal Telegraph Company, owning all the lines throughout this Province, have decided to extend the line from the Lauge line to Father Point, which is situated on the south side of the St. Lawrence, about one hundred and fifty miles east of this city, where the channel of the river compels all vessels to pass within a short distances of the shore, and at which point reliable arrangements have been made in connection with the Associated Press to have all the European steamers and sailing vessels boarded and their names promptly transmitted over the wires to this city, Portland, Boston and New York; and the American Steamship Co. have decided to run their steamers from Liverpool every Wednesday.

The Father Point Telegraph Station promises to be one of the most important depots for intelligence connected with New York, the steamers of the Canadian lines always bringing four and frequently five days later news. The telegraph line is expected to be completed within six months, almost all the poles and men and material, having left this city yesterday for the scene of action.

Pianos, Music, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

ROOT & CADY'S,

95 - - Clark Street - - 95

THE SABBATH HYMN

And Tune Book;

By LOWELL MASON, Mus. Doc.; Rev. EDWARD A. PARK, D. D., and Rev. AUSTIN PHELPS, D.D.

Octavo, 312 pages; contains

1200 HYMNS,

With the Tunes to which they are Sung in Churches, and also to the Tunes in the Various Church Collections.

Price in Cloth Binding $1.25
Roan Embossed 1.50
Imitation Morocco 1.75

LIBERAL DISCOUNT

To Churches buying in Large Quantities, and also to the Trade.

ROOT & CADY,

AGENTS FOR ALL OF MASON BROS. MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

apr27-ly 95 CLARK SSTEET, Chicago.

H. M. HIGGINS, MUSIC PUBLISHER, LASTER, at Lake street, has still on hand the largest stock of Musical merchandise kept by any other house in the West, and is daily receiving the celebrated "Model Melodeon," made by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., superior to Lindeman & Sons' Melodeon, and with the "Patent Arch Wrest Plank," which is used by no other manufacturers in the world, and is the most important mechanical improvement. Instead of using iron, as most makers do for the wrest plank, he uses a metallic and thoroughly seasoned—of long wood in the ordinary way, which renders it impossible for it to get out of tune. This instrument wherein the greatest possible strength is acquired—by the use of the grain of the wood, running across it, and has only been a model whereby they spring this patent Wrest Plank principle into use, and is the most valuable machinery. A strain of ten tons will make no impression on the arch, whereas the fibres of the wood being crushed by the continually being interrupted at short distances, have not the capacity of sustaining greater strain than the regular force they are made to sustain in the Patent Arch Wrest Plank. Warranted for seven years.

All kinds of Church Music Books for sale.

The above instrument have been sold by the MINNEHA. Price, single copy, 75 cents, sent by mail, or will be taken at $6 a dozen, and is endorsed by H. M. HIGGINS, 95 Lake street, Chicago. apl5-1m66-tf

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE.—We have associated with us Messrs. Stowe, Wyman & Co., of Grandville, Kent county, Michigan, as partners in the mill-stock of Jerome, Roberts & Co., for the purpose of carrying on a general lumbering business on the Grand river, at our yard on Lumber street, near Old street bridge, and all parties are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Chicago, April 26, 1858. JEROME, ROBERTS & CO.

apl26-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of HILLIARD & MORTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry H. Hilliard is authorized to receive all debts due by the late firm, and will assume all debts due by the same. All persons having claims against the late firm will call on the undersigned for payment.

HENRY H. MASSEY,
H. H. HILLIARD.

Rice Island, April 20, 1858. apr26-2w-1iw

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Hilliard & Morton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partners has the right to use the name of the firm in the settlement of partnership business as heretofore by Mr. Morton having sold his interest in the Lumber business to Mr. H. H. Hilliard, who will, with Mr. Henry H. Hilliard, or and after this date continue in the lumber business at the former yards of H. H. Hilliard, under the name and style of Hilliard & Wood. (Signed) H. H. HILLIARD,

April 27, 1858. apr28-3t* DEXTER G. MORTON.
PETER WOOD.

Sewing Machines.

$20 SEWING MACHINE.—

Quaker City Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch

SEWING MACHINES.

The great improvements lately attached more than double its former value, and obviates the principle objection ever urged against the old one. It will not fly though every thread ripped in the seam, or piece of work from two to seven goods. They will stitch, hem, tuck, gather, fell, bind, braid, cord, quilt, and perform every species of family sewing. Machines and stitches sent as sample of sewing. Machines for sale at manufacturers' prices. Agents wanted, one for each county, to whom liberal discount will be given. Also, for sale, tailors, tinmen, upholsters and families has an entire new assortment of sewing silks, warranted not to fade. Price reduced from 1st to 25. Including table, treadle, tools, and instructions, $50. Machines sent to all parts of the country, leaving all within 24 miles. Liberal discount to clergymen and agents.

Call at Wright's shoe store, 249 Lake street, near Clark. Address L. FORREST & CO., box 2000 Chicago, Ill.

apr26-1m

WARE-HOUSE SALE.—The following property will be sold to pay charges at the Warehouse of Albert E. Neely & Co., corner of South Water and Franklin streets, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M., unless previously redeemed:

Lot No. 1, 1 bbl Pork; 1 bbl Beef; 1 bbl Soap; 1 Box Tobacco; 1 Box Soap; 1 Box Candles; 1 Box Cheese; 1 Box Starch; 1 Box Pepper; 1 Box Spices; 1 Box Indigo; 1 Box Saleratus; 1 Box Pipes; 1 Box Snuff; 1 Box Tobacco; 1 Box Cigars; 1 Box Soap; 1 Box Candles

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
SUPPLEMENT.
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1859.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.

The postal money order system has been established in England for several years, and next to cheap postage, it is justly regarded as the greatest convenience afforded by the Post Office Department. We learn from our Toronto exchanges that the system is to be extended to the Provinces on the first of June next, and is to be made reciprocal between the home and the Provincial postal departments. This arrangement is justly regarded as a great convenience by the Canadian papers. The smallest draft allowed to be drawn is five shillings, and the largest five pounds. The object of the higher limit is to prevent bankers and commercial men from sending large amounts through the Post Office. The premium on the drafts is to be a mere nominal sum sufficient to cover the cost of issuing the draft.

The question is often asked when the political tricksters at Washington will take time to engraft the money order system upon our post office department? It has been thoroughly tested in England, and no boon of the government was ever more heartily approved. A moment's reflection will convince any man that it will prove equally efficient and popular in this country.—Let us see how it would work. A poor man in Chicago wishes to send for his wife who remained behind him in some rural district in Maine. She has some money, but needs twenty dollars more to pay her expenses to this city. Her husband deposits twenty dollars in coin—with Mr Postmaster Cook, gets a certificate payable to the order of his wife and sends it directly to the town where she resides, the postmaster of which at once hands her the money for the draft. For this he pays a dime, perhaps half a dime would cover the expense. The recipient need not go fifty miles to get the draft cashed and when she gets there find to her confusion that nobody knows her and therefore she cannot get the money on the draft be it ever so good. If one wanted a small article from a friend in New York or any where else, he could send the postal order and have it come by express. There is no corner of the land which this system would not reach and benefit. We have already an example of the convenience which postoffice stamps afford in transmitting the fractional parts of a dollar from one portion of the country to another. And withal the perfect safety of the thing should be mentioned as not the least of its benefits. As in the case of the bank draft, the money could not be lost. It could only be paid to the person to whose order it was drawn. True, the government would be responsible for the acts of its agents, and why should it not be? More care would probably be exercised to get honest men and not mere political hacks and bar-room brawlers into the responsible position of Postmaster.

Publishers in common with almost every other class of the community, are deeply interested in the adoption of this postal money order system. The amount which has been stolen from us in the last dozen years has been enormous. Will not some one of our members of Congress make this matter a specialty and put it through at the next session? The thanks of the entire country would be freely bestowed upon him, and his name would be gratefully remembered in the history of the country for a long time to come.

Jury Trial in England.

Chief Justice Campbell, on moving in the House of Lords for the second reading of his bill to dispense with unanimity in juries, to provide that *they* shall have refreshment and all needful accommodations during their sessions, and that when they cannot agree after six hours' deliberation, a verdict of nine shall be taken as sufficient—among other things said that as early as Henry III. unanimity was no required in juries, but in the time of Edward I. unanimity was required, and the sheriff was directed to keep a jury *sine cibo et potu* until they agreed. The number twelve was taken because there were twelve apostles, twelve prophets, twelve judges, twelve tribes of Israel, twelve months in the year and twelve Cæsars. Formerly jurymen were freeholders, but the latest qualification, under Sir Robert Peel's act, required them to live in houses with seven windows! Blackstone said that if juries did not agree they were to be carried about from town to town, and oral traditions added, carried to the confines of the county and shot into a ditch. Now great inconvenience arose from requiring unanimity. Mr. Hallam described it as a "preposterous relic of barbarism;" the Common Law Commission of 1830 recommended a verdict of nine; the House of Commons had sanctioned a bill for Scotland in accordance with that recommendation; Mr. Justice Erle, formerly an opponent of the change in England, and Mr. Justice Crowder, agreed with Lord Campbell's proposal. Lord Lyndhurst opposed the change; so also did the Lord Chancellor and Lord Wensleydale; while it was strongly supported by Lord Cranworth, Lord Kingsdown and Earl Granville. On a division the motion for a second reading was defeated by 35 to 7.

☞ The city government of New Orleans lately passed an ordinance providing for the sale of right of way for twenty years, to establish horse railroads in that city. The contract is to be awarded to the highest bidder.

Supplement to Daily Press and Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1859.

Meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Tuesday evening, April 26 the Academy met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Messrs. Andrews, F. Scammon, Swift, Brayton, Wilson, Rev. Graham, Kedzie, Woodworth, Culver, Bross, Kennicott and Bross.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Librarian read a communication from Col. J. D. Graham, asking the Academy to accept six volumes of the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. Accepted and thanks voted.

The Librarian acknowledged the receipt of two complete volumes of the Commercial History of Chicago, and four volumes of the Proceedings of the Association for the Advancement of Science—all presented by Wm. Bross, Esq. Other donations to the library and museum were acknowledged.

Letters were read from Messrs. Rockwell, of La Salle, Le Baron, Geneva, Steele, Burr and Austin, of Chicago, and Bebb, of Winnebago.

Dr. Andrews called the attention of the Academy to a shell, illustrating the manner in which pearls are formed. Also presented the fin of a ganoid fossil fish found in the coal mines at Peoria, and a cast of a fossil tooth of a horse, also found at Peoria.

Dr. T. Scamm proposed Gen. F. Ramsay as an acting member. The ballot resulted in his election.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Edmund Andrew was unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, a majority of the members of this Academy, acting in accordance with a vote of the Academy have incorporated themselves under the title of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; therefore,

Resolved, that this Academy do now resolve itself into the above named corporate body, and transfer the name and all its members property and interests.

Voted that the Academy adjourn, to meet at the call of the President. Adjourned.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

The members present were called to order for the purpose of completing the new organization by Dr. Scammon, who nominated Col. J. D. Graham, Chairman. Col. Graham was elected Chairman, and Chas. D. Brayton appointed Secretary. The certificate of the act of incorporation was then read, with the names of the incorporators, and the Notary's certificate of the same.

U. E. Andrews moved the appointment of a committee to nominate permanent officers. Dr. E. Andrews, Dr. F. Scammon, and James Grant Wilson were appointed. The committee reported, as follows:

Your committee would recommend that all the officers of the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences be elected to the same offices in the Chicago Academy of Sciences for the balance of the term for which they were elected, viz:

President—Chas. D. Webster; Vice Presidents—Dr. F. Scammon and Dr. J. W. Freer; Corresponding Secretary—Col. Samuel Stone; Recording Secretary—Chas. D. Brayton; Treasurer—Dr. H. A. Johnson; Librarian—Prof. J. Bunch; Curator—Dr. Edmund Andrews.

This report was accepted and adopted.

The reading of the revised constitution was called for.

Wm. Bross moved its adoption as the Constitution of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

It was unanimously adopted.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to prepare and publish the Constitution, By-Laws, Act of Incorporation, and such other papers as may be deemed advisable. Messrs. F. Rauch, E. Andrews and Jas. Grant Wilson were appointed.

The following preamble and resolution were offered, and on motion unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The organization heretofore known as the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences has resolved to merge itself, its members, property and interests into this corporation; therefore,

Resolved, That this body—the Chicago Academy of Sciences—accepts the offer of the Chicago Academy of Natural Sciences, and hereby associates its members, adopts its interests, and accepts its property as those of this corporation.

Wm. Bross, Esq., expressed his satisfaction with the result of this meeting, and congratulated the Academy upon the happy auspices under which it had effected its new organization; spoke of the importance of such an institution in such a city, and especially in Chicago, with so broad and extended a field for occupancy. He referred to our position as a city, physically and relatively. We are organized for twenty years. Look back twenty years from this point and place, at the steps we have taken.—Look forward twenty years! We have a growing city. At the end of that period most of us who are here to-night to reorganize this Academy will be gone. We are making history. Older cities and older organizations of this character have their histories. We are making ours to-night. This is an interesting thought. We are permitted to lay the foundation stones of that history. I trust this institution will live and grow as long as the city lives and grows. I trust we shall feel that the foundation is here laid for an institution that shall become the leading Academy of Sciences on this continent. Our position warrants this hope.

Col. Graham had listened to the remarks, retrospective and prospective, of Mr. Bross, with great interest, and united his ardent wish with his own as to the future of the Academy—believed the whole would be realized. He referred to our commercial position, and believed it must be taken into account in estimating the growth and contemplating the future of such an institution as ours, for commerce is the nursling of science. If the members of the Academy put their shoulders to the wheel, and place before the country the result of their researches, its influence and importance can hardly be overestimated. We have a boundless field for our operations; let us locate up our lands, each in his own sphere, to work.

Col. Graham referred to the fact that one of the members was soon to leave for a distant field of labor, to the importance and interest attached to his mission, and believed he expressed the wishes of the Academy, when he wished Mr. Kennicott good speed, success and a safe return.

Names of members were proposed for election at the next meeting. The Academy adjourned. CHAS. D. BRAYTON,
Recording Secretary.

THE SKULL OF BEN JONSON.—An English paper states that at the late re-interment of the remains of Dr. Hunter, in Westminster Abbey, the skull of Ben Jonson, to which a small amount of red hair is still attached, was handed round for the inspection of the company.

Copper in McHenry County.

DEPOT P. O. McHenry Co. Ill.
April 25th, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I send you a piece of ore taken from the farm of Appollus Lincoln, in the town of Nunda, county of McHenry, Illinois, four miles from the Crystal Lake Station, on the C. St. P. & F. du L. Railroad.

This piece I cut yesterday from a piece weighing eight pounds. It was found five feet from the surface. I think there is silver in it, and if you can have it analyzed and it should prove to be valuable, large quantities of it can be dug here. What's the use of going to Pike's Peak, when such ore is found in McHenry county?

Respectfully yours, D. C. MALLORY.

Accompanying the above note, was a handsome specimen of virgin copper, the like of which is found occasionally in various parts of Illinois, in the form of copper-boulders. If our McHenry correspondent will lay aside the notion that he has got a silver mine in his vicinity and gather the specimens like that sent us, within his reach, he will make all the money that he wants, provided his "mine" does not, as they say in Galena, "suddenly *peter out*."

Austrian Finances.

It is said by the European journals that the cost of maintaining the Austrian army on its present footing is $250,000 every day; yet Austria is eager for a fight; and her monetary condition demands that it should begin at once to save her from bankruptcy before a gun is fired. An intelligent London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows:

The great difficulty with Austria is the deplorable state of her finances. Her debt in 1847 amounted to about $500,000,000, and has been doubled since that time. The taxes have been increased, the railroads and mines sold, the salt monopoly and the estates of the Crown mortgaged, but the army and centralized administration have absorbed all the product, without leaving a cent for such stormy days as have now come. The unsuccessful attempt to make a loan in London has destroyed her credit—not more than £800,000 were subscribed, five per cents at the rate of 72, with facilities for paying in the installments which reduced this figure still lower—and now she returns once more to the Exchange with the proposition to lease the monopoly of tobacco for long years to come. She requires $150,000,000, and offers to treat for this sum upon the lease of one of the most productive sources of her income. It remains to be seen whether this proposition will meet with favor on account of the precarious nature of the monopoly, which cannot be maintained in Italy during a war, and is endangered by any internal commotion in the other provinces. In the meantime, two Archdukes have gone a begging to the different courts of Italy; and it is only just that the Italian princes should bear a portion of the outlay of Austria, which maintains their despotism. The result has been brilliant; the King of Naples has lent to Austria three millions of dollars; an equal sum has been furnished by the Duke of Modena; his uncle, Archduke Maximilian of Este, the great protector of the Jesuits, has contributed somewhat more, and the Grand-duke of Tuscany has given one million. But the Duchess of Parma refused to aid the Austrian exchequer, and the Pope is notoriously too poor to pay anything, especially as he must maintain the Austrian troops which garrison the Legations. Thus about twenty millions have been secured, which will just suffice to keep the Austrian army in its present strength for three months. If, however, the Congress should fail to bring about a lasting settlement, all this money would have been spent before the first shot is fired. This circumstance sufficiently explains the warlike spirit of the Vienna papers, as well as of Francis Joseph, who would rather strike a blow before France has completed all her preparations, since he is fully satisfied that Napoleon is bent upon war. The military party at Vienna openly say that the alternative is now no longer between war and peace in Italy, but between war and revolution, of which the former is preferable.

"The Way of the Transgressor."

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

It will be recollected by our readers that a short time since we announced the arrest of a young man named Joseph M. Rogers, charged with defrauding his employers, Hindman Brothers, in this city, and sending the stolen property to his mother at Seneca Falls. It appears that he had a mania for stealing, and had carried on petty thieving for upwards of two years. Up to the time of his arrest he bore a good character, and his conduct had been such that his employers placed the utmost reliance upon his integrity and honesty. Even up to the moment of his arrest they could hardly believe him to be dishonest, and it was not until the proof became overwhelming that they were compelled to acknowledge it. For four days past, while confined in jail, he has refused all nourishment, and was this morning brought into Court a changed being, exhibiting weakness in body and in mind. When arraigned before the Recorder, he clung to a chair with a death like grasp, trembling from head to foot, with not sufficient strength to stand upon his feet.

The Rev. Dr. Magoon appeared in Court in his behalf, to plead for mercy. He stated that Rogers was a member of the Hudson Street Baptist Church, and was also a teacher in the Sunday school. Up to this time his honesty or integrity had never been brought in question, for his conduct had been such as to avoid suspicion. While the Rev. Dr. Magoon was addressing the Court in his behalf, Rogers swooned and fell upon the floor, which was followed by intense excitement. He was picked up and soon after recovered, and carried out of Court by five men, a raving maniac. He was taken into a room in the City Hall over the Court room, when medical attendance was procured. Doctors McNaughton and Charles P. Staats were in attendance upon him for some time, but up to noon the disease had not yet yielded a particle to their treatment, and they were fearful that he would become a confirmed maniac. During his ravings he wanted his hands cut off, and the utmost watchfulness was necessary to prevent him from doing himself bodily injury. Truly, "the way of the transgressor is hard," and this case is a fearful warning to those who are inclined to be dishonest.

Heavy Snow Storm.

[From the New York Herald, 26th.]

A gentleman who came passenger in the Cincinnati express train on the New York and Erie Railroad from Elmira, on Saturday night, reported that the train was three hours behind its time at that place in consequence of a heavy snow storm which drifted in the cuts of the route the snow was two feet deep.

The Way of the Transgressor is Hard.

The New York *Sunday Post* of Monday last says:

It is currently reported that the policy of the New York Central has been adopted, not with a view to injure at present the southern lines, but has for its object the total prostration of the N. Y. and Erie Road. The two southern lines are able to compete with the Central; but the Erie, having no funds and five frauds, is considered a weaker enemy. If the Erie should fall into the hands of the bondholders, Mr. Morse, having the confidence of the majority of the foreign creditors, would still continue at its head, and thus be a thorn in the Central's side. So, to prevent this, it is alleged that the Central will make an effort to force a sale of the road—that they have already organized a company, and have the money to purchase it. This would make the Central the most powerful pecuniary and political corporation in the country; they would thus be able to control the trade of the city and state of New York, and consequently could dictate to complete terms directly with the southern lines.

The *Post* of the same date also has the following:

The present action of the New York Central has aroused the supposed dormant spirit of the Camden and Amboy. Within a day or two this company has permanently united with the Pennsylvania Central on a *pro rata* division of rates. Heretofore the Camden and Amboy had exacted from the southern lines a high and arbitrary rate. By this move, the Pennsylvania Central has seemingly gained additional power. The union of the Camden and Amboy with her, certainly makes this to-day one of, if not the strongest route out of New York, and the sooner the other lines advance rates, or come to some amicable arrangement, the better it will be for the stockholders. The present war brought on by the New York Central against the southern lines, has advanced their interests by causing this union, as previously they were unable to bring it about; and if they were compelled to carry goods at the present low rates for the balance of the year, they will be better off under this contract with the Camden and Amboy than they were when the war began. The latter company will also be benefitted, as the greatly increased tonnage that will in consequence be thrown upon to the road, will more than offset the apparent reduction.

William B. Astor.

A correspondent of a Boston paper the other day set down Mr. Wm. B. Astor's fortune at $80,000,000, when it is notorious that, under no circumstances, can it exceed $74,000,000 to $75,000,000. John Jacob Astor's wealth at the time of his death, was estimated at $16,000,000. Neither is it true, that Wm. B. Astor has so much money that he does not know what to do with it, and that he begged the Rev. Mr. Chapin's congregation to retain $90,800, and to pay him the interest on it. Mr. Astor is a clear-headed, practical business man, who manages his large fortune with skill and judgement, and is never at a loss to find fair investments for any surplus funds coming into his possession. By his tact and talents in business, the property which he inherited from his father, has been greatly increased in value. His heaviest investments have been in real estate, which has steadily improved on his hands. When in the city, his time is given with great regularity to the management of his immense property. His residence in Lafayette Place, though in a desirable part of the town, nearly opposite the Astor Library, and in a row of imposing colonade houses, is greatly eclipsed by a great many palatial dwellings in Fifth Avenue. His plain brick, one-story building, occupied as offices and counting-rooms, is in Spring street, near Broadway. On entering the said building, any morning after 10 A. M., the visitor will encounter a large, well-framed and well-proportioned man, not corpulent, but full and round of person, with regular, yet rather full and large features, and blue eyes, slightly gray whiskers and hair, cut with trim neatness; dressed in well-fitting and trim garments of mixed colors, indicating a man of good sense and taste, who shows by his suitable apparel that he is neither a fop nor a sloven. He is what the world would call a very good-looking man, and in his youth, no doubt, was esteemed what might be termed by the fair sex, a handsome man.

A Well of Iced Water.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* for whose accuracy that journal vouches relates the following:

The latter part of last November, Mr. Andrew Twombly, of Brandon, Vt., commenced to dig a well near his house, situated about a mile from the centre of the village of Brandon, on a tolerable level plain having extended to the depth of fifteen feet, through sand and gravel, the workmen came to ground frozen solid, through which they continued to excavate the further distance of fifteen or sixteen feet before getting through the frozen ground.

At the depth of forty feet, sufficient water having been obtained, the well was stoped in the usual manner. The character of the ground was the same throughout the whole distance, viz. coarse gravel and sand—the frozen portion interspersed with lumps of clear ice. At the time the well was dug, the surface of the ground was not frozen. Even since the well was dug, up to the present time, ice forms in the well and incrusts the stone at from fifteen to thirty feet from the surface, and the surface of the water, which is thirty five feet below the surface of the ground, freezes over every night. On several occasions, when the bucket has been left in the well under the water over night, it has been found necessary to descend the well, and with a hatchet, cut the ice in order to extricate it.

Escape of Six Prisoners from the Thebes Jail.

We learn from the Cairo City *Gazette*, of the 22d inst., that six prisoners, confined in the jail at Thebes, Alexander county, this state, made their escape on Friday the 15th inst. Their names are Jacob Phillips, who murdered his wife in Cairo a short time since; James Haase, of Metropolis, counterfeiter; John E. McLean, Joseph Griffin, George Everett, and "Scotch Bill." Fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension of Philips, and twenty dollars each for the five others. It is thought that the prisoners fled to Missouri, as a number of kranks were found loading from the prison directly through Thebes to the river. It is a great misfortune that so many villians are again let loose upon society—the proof against several of them was of the most positive character, and nothing but their escape has saved them from the gallows or penitentiary.

Weather on Lake Superior.

[illegible] Superior, dated April 5th, says the snow is four feet deep on a level, and the thermometer 10° below zero.

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

LOSS OF CATTLE.—The Oskaloosa (Iowa) *Herald* reports the death of five hundred cattle in Mahaska county alone during the past season for lack of food and shelter.

A WOMAN HANGS HERSELF.—A widow lady named Pummer, about 60 years old, hung herself in the town of Ridott on Sunday last. She leaves two daughters, one 21 and one 14 years of age.—*Prospect Journal.*

PIGEONS.—The woods and wheat fields are overrun with pigeons. They are only to be counted by millions, and sportsmen, with net and gun, are bagging hundreds of them. They are very plump and nice.—*Ibid.*

CASE ARRESTED.—The Ferry boat brought up from Quincy and landed at Warsaw, last Saturday, two passenger cars and a baggage and post-office car, for the Wabash & Miss. R. R. The track of this road is laid within three or four miles of Carthage, and additional iron is expected soon.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

FROM CAIRO.—A letter from Cairo of the 22d says "The extensive pump which Eads & Nelson sent here to pump out the town, suddenly quit business last night. The boiler burst, at 10 o'clock, and was landed about fifty feet from the machine, the whole arrangement being knocked into flinders. Three men were by it at the time, but no one was hurt, although one man was knocked down and had his shirt torn by the boiler passing over him.

Departure of the Wanderer.

This famous vessel, whose name has spread as far and wide as that of the old Constitution, having been thoroughly cleansed, fumigated and painted, set sail yesterday upon a *bona fide* pleasure excursion, and in search of a market. The party on board consists of Mr. Lamar, her owner, and a few friends, and they proceeded directly to Havana, where she will be offered for sale. If it should be found impracticable to obtain the figure at which she is held at that port, she will seek about and set sail for New York. The voyagers have our best wishes for a pleasant trip and safe return to their home.—*Savannah Republican, 22d.*

DEATH OF JIM PORTER, THE KENTUCKY GIANT.—James Porter, who is known all over the country as the celebrated Giant, was found dead in his bed, at Shippingsport, yesterday morning.

Mr. Porter was 40 years of age. He was born in Adams County, Ohio, but has been living here since his infancy. He has been in ill-health for some time, being afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism.

His father was a shipbuilder, and in 1811 removed to this city. Mr. P. had many liberal offers to visit the Continent of Europe and exhibit himself, but he invariably declined. He made one tour through the United States. He was of very kind disposition. His hight was about 7 feet 9 inches.—*Louisville Journal.*

Dentists' Cards.

W. H. KENNICOTT,
DENTIST.
1 LAKE STREET.

E. A. BOGUE, Dentist.
Office, No. 141 Lake street, opposite J. H. Reed & Co.'s.

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS. Office, No. 69 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Superior work promptly done at our office. Responsible graduates for success in all cases. Call and see specimens.

DOCTORS WARNER & KETCHUM, DENTAL SURGEONS, S. E. corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, (Up stairs) Room No. 1.

W. W. ALLPORT,
DENTIST.
Office and Residence, No. 32 Washington street.

DENTISTS—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING.
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Office—No. 83 Clark Street,
Opposite the Court House.

Jewelry, &c.

FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—We have just received a beautiful stock of goods, direct from the manufacturer, consisting of fine Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers in Europe.

Also fine Cameo, Lava, Stone Cameos, Pearl, Mosaic Cameo and Jet Sets, Rings and Bracelets.

Fine Gold Vest Pins and Gemed Studs, all of the most beautiful pattern, and mounted in Etruscan or plain mountings.

To which we invite the attention of all our friends.
CARTER & CABBERY,
95 Lake Street, Tremont Corner

FINE SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—We have on hand, and are constantly receiving the latest patterns of fine Silver Ware, consisting in part of Spoons, Forks, Tea Knives, Castors, Cake Baskets, Goblets, Cups, Pitchers, Cake, Pie, Crumb and Fish Knives, Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Salt Stands, Tea Sets, and every thing usually found in a First Class Jewelry Store.

Also Plated Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Communian Service, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cups, &c., all of which we offer at reduced prices for cash. We cordially invite all our friends from the city and country to call and examine our stock.
CARTER & CABBERY,
95 Lake Street, Tremont Block.

MANUFACTURING TO ORDER.—We are ready to Make to Order anything in the line of
SILVER WARE OR JEWELRY.
We have shops of our own and Competent Workmen; and are prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
CARTER & CABBERY, 95 Lake-st.
Corner of Dearborn.

Architects and Builders.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent.
Careful and minute Specifications, and
RELIABLY DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from Drawings.
Office—93 Dearborn street, first door north of Post Office.

E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 44 and 46 Lasalle street, (over Hoffman & Geipcke's Bank,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as evidences of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent,
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN BLOCK,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Quarries, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills.
And Dealers in
DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS.
Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Bellings of all kinds,
Including Screws and Nails,
Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Fairbanks' Scales
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.
The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines, and Boilers, from the Manufactory of
GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,
would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Wrs. Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8	one horse power	$300	20 horse power	$1,350
9	" "	375	25 " "	1,500
10	" "	750	30 " "	1,675
12	" "	800	35 " "	2,000
14	" "	1100	40 " "	2,250

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
Judson's Patent Governor Valve
For Flour Mills. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
Over the usual class of Boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Complete mills, with, if desired, to furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply
[WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very Low Figures.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.
☞ P. O. address Box 274.

MILL FURNISHINGS.
CHICAGO BRANCH OF
JOHN T. NOYE'S
Buffalo Mill Furnishing Establishment
French Burr Millstones.
EXTRA AND DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY BOLTING CLOTH.
Noye's Improved centrifugal Feeding
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Noye's Improved Patent Flour Packer.
Noye's Improved Pressure Mills, Plantation Corn Mills, Improved Centervent and Turbine Water wheels.
Noye's Improved Iron Bolting Reels, Bran Dusters, Mill Gearing, Mullins, Hangers and other castings, High and Low Pressure Engines and Boilers, Improved Portable Engines.
Weed's Large and Small Platform Scales, warranted equal to Fairbank's.
Leathern and Rubber Belting and Packing.
Improved Smutt Machines and Separators of latest pattern, Corn and Cob Mills, Screen Wire, Bolting Screws, Hubs and Bolts, Gong Bolts, Steel Cocks and other brass findings for Engines, Double Rolled Cast Steel Mill Picks, Lighters and Damasks, Conveyor Flights and Cogs.
LAMBHIER'S SPOKE PLANING MACHINES.
Chinese Sugar-Cane Mills and Horse Powers Grocers Sugar Mills.
NOVA SCOTIA STUCCO PLASTER
—AND—
ACKRON WATER LIME
At Wholesale Prices.
All the above furnishings at prices to suit the times.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills, embracing the latest improvements.
CHICAGO WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE
No. 28 Market Street—Lind's Block.
All orders addressed to JOHN T. NOYE,
at Chicago or Buffalo, N. Y.

Safes

FIRE PROOF SAFES.
I am offering at reduced prices, a complete assortment of
Davidson's Fire King Safes
AND
DAVIDSON'S FAMILY SAFES!
The merits of these Safes are well understood in Chicago and throughout the West, where many hundreds of them are, and have been for many years, in constant use, by
Insurance Offices, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants and Hotel Keepers.
I invite all purchasers to examine my stock, satisfied that the material, workmanship and price combined, offer sufficient inducements.
M. A. NEFF,
No. 13 Wells street.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—As goes South Water street, so goes the city and State.
We have canvassed South Water street, and find the total number of Safes in use One Hundred and Ninety. Of this number
SEVENTY ARE
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDERS.
The balance were made by
EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT MAKERS.
And presents probably the greatest variety of Safes of any street in the world. With these facts, no man of business should purchase a Safe of any make without looking at our stock and comparing prices. We have the
GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE
Of the World,
AND ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD.
We have ordered One Hundred New Safes, comprising our largest size, to be shipped immediately, and therefore cannot fail to suit you.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents.
197 South Water street.

LILLIE'S IMPROVED
Safes and Locks.
—SOLD BY—
E. J. WOLEY
At Fairbanks' Scale Depot,
No. 107 LAKE street.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!!—The undersigned are the Western Agents for those celebrated Crackers made by J. Fox, Lansingburgh, N. Y., which are universally acknowledged to be superior to any manufactured in the United States. The trade supplied on liberal terms.
HOW & CHADBOURNE.
212 South Water street.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, LAKE SHORE LINE.

Great Mail and Express Route to St. Paul.

On and after Monday, November 20th, 1865, Passenger Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

LEAVE CHICAGO, FROM STATION CORNER OF WEST WATER AND CANAL STREETS.

9:00 am—Stopping at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee at 12:05 pm.

1:30 pm—Stopping at Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Waukegan, and Stations north, and arriving in Milwaukee at 5:15 pm, and connecting with La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad for St. Paul and all points in the Northwest.

WAUKEGAN TRAIN LEAVES CHICAGO AT

6:00 pm—Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Waukegan at 6:30 pm.

CONNECTIONS.

At Milwaukee with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for Hartford, Horicon, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Lisbon, Sparta, and La Crosse, connecting at Sparta and La Crosse with three daily lines of Stages for St. Paul, Winona, Fountain City, Reed's Landing, Red Wing, Prescott, Hudson, Stillwater, Hastings, St. Anthony Minneapolis and Minnesota.

Also connect at Junction with the Fond du Lac and with the Horicon Railroads, from Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Waupun, Ripon and Berlin. Also, with the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroads for Whitewater, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul, Hartland and Watertown.

At Racine Junction, with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, for Burlington, Elkhorn, Delavan, Darien, Beloit and Rockton.

Freight Trains leave Milwaukee at 2:30 am, and Chicago at 5:40 am daily.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE,

Connected with the CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY AND MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS.

Most direct route from Chicago to Joliet, Lasalle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Iowa City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha City, Fort Kearney, and all points in Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman streets. Trains leave Chicago as follows:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL.

9:00 am—Arrives at Joliet, 10:30 am; Lasalle, 1:20 pm; Peoria, 4:30 pm; Rock Island, 3:30 pm; Davenport, 6:45 pm.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

9:00 pm—Arrives at Joliet, 10:30 pm; Lasalle, 1:20 am; Peoria, 8:40 am; Rock Island, 5:30 am; Muscatine, 9:30; Washington, 12:35 pm; Iowa City, 10:50 am.

JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.

5:35 pm—Arrives at Junction, 6:45 pm; Rock Island, 6:10 pm; Bremen, 8:30 pm; Mokena, 6:45 pm; Joliet, 7:35 pm.

9:00 am train leaves daily (Sundays excepted.)

9:00 pm train leaves daily (Saturdays excepted).

5:35 pm train leaves daily (Sundays excepted).

Through Trains arrive at Chicago at 5:30 am and 4:35 pm. Joliet Accommodation at 9:40 pm.

The Chicago and Rock Island and Mississippi and Missouri Railroads form the only through route from Chicago to the interior of Iowa.

Passenger trains run through to Iowa City and Washington without detention, or change of cars at the Mississippi River, over the Railroad Bridge between Rock Island and Davenport.

CONNECTIONS.

At La Salle, with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena, Dunleith, Cairo and intermediate points.

At Peoria with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad for Galesburg and Burlington.

At Peoria with Illinois River Packet Company to St. Louis and all points on the Illinois river and Lower Mississippi.

At Washington with Line of Stages to Oskaloosa, Knoxville, and all points in Central and southern Iowa.

At Joliet with Western Stage Co.'s Mail Coaches for Fort des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha City, Fort Kearney, and all points in Central and Western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

Through Tickets to all points on this line, and to all principal Stage points in Central and Western Iowa, can be procured at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Michigan Southern, and Michigan Central Railroad Offices on Dearborn street, and at the Depot.

JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent.
W. L. ST. JOHN, General Ticket Agent. apl1

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD

is now open for the transportation of freight and passengers its entire length, from the Missouri river to the Missouri river. The only route that tickets passengers to St. Joseph, and by which baggage is checked through. Passengers to Kansas, Nebraska, Pike's Peak and California save from three to five days by taking this route.

This route affords the most direct, reliable and expeditious communication with Kansas, Nebraska, Salt Lake and Pike's Peak than any other railroad. From St. Joseph the Fort Kearney route is the best—only 580 miles to Pike's Peak, and via the Marysville Cut-Off will reduce this distance to 475 miles.

Stages leave St. Joseph daily to Iowa Point, Nebraska City, Omaha and Council Bluffs, and South for Atchison, Doniphan, Leavenworth, Weston and Kansas City.

Daily Stages leave St. Joseph for all important interior towns of Kansas and Nebraska, for Lecompton, Grasshopper City, Hickory Point and Oskaloosa, connecting with lines to Topeka, Osawkee, Grasshopper Falls, Lawrence, and Fort Riley.

Passengers from Chicago and Northern Illinois, Detroit, Mich., and the East, will find this, in all respects, the most desirable, quickest, and shortest route to Pike's Peak.

Passengers from Chicago via the C. B. & Q. R.R. make close connections at Quincy with boat for Hannibal.

Trains leave Hannibal at 7:30 am for St. Joseph, or upon arrival of packet from Quincy.

Fare as low as by any other route.

JOSIAH HUNT, Superintendent.
P. B. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. ly28

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country.

THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

Connecting Direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 2 A.M. Express. Arrive in Philadelphia or Baltimore at 5 P.M. And in New York at 10.30 P.M.

Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 5 P.M. Fast Line. Arrive in Philadelphia or Baltimore at 6 A.M. and in New York at 9.30 P.M. Mail Trains leave Pittsburgh at 6 A.M., arriving at Philadelphia 11 P.M., New York 4.30 A.M.

Six daily trains between Philadelphia and New York; two daily trains between New York and Boston. Through tickets (all Rail) are good on either of the above Trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines.

Tickets Eastward may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular line of steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers; and tickets Westward at the offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia.

Fare Always as Low as by Any Other Route.

☞ Ask for Tickets by Pittsburgh. ☜

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

The connecting of tracts by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of freight, together will the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the traveling public.

Parties shipping Eastward will find it to their advantage to ship by this route.

For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; Doyle & Co., Steubenville, O.; H. S. Pierce & Co., Lancaster, O.; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, O.; R. McKeever, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Athern & Hibbert, Cincinnati, O.; R. C. Maldrum, Madison, Ind.; William Bingham, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; Murphy & Wade, Dubuque, Iowa; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.

The greatest facilities offered for the protection and speedy transportation of Live Stock, and Good Accommodations, with burial privileges for persons travelling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, by rail direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any part on the Ohio, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The Rates of Freight to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R."

Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East will do well to direct them to be shipped by this route.

Parties attending to their own Shipments from the East, will find it to their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the following ports before shipping, for better addressed to either of them upon the subject of Freights, will meet with prompt attention.

W. J. Sneder, Philadelphia.

Magraw & Koons, 60 North street, Baltimore.

Leech & Co., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.

Leech & Co., 94 Kilby street, Boston.

R. H. Houston, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

J. L. Houpt, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, General Supt., Altoona, Pa. jal2

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the

Pennsylvania Central Route

to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the principal towns of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Maryland, &c.

Passengers, by taking this route, will have the length of only 468 miles of railroad staging.

Baggage checked through.

Depot in the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:

8:00 A. M. Accommodation, (Sundays excepted.)

9:30 A. M.—Morning Express—daily. (Sundays excepted.)

7:00 P. M.—Night Express—daily. (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York & Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mt. Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and intermediate towns on Ohio Virginia. Also trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

Mail Trains from Chicago connect at Pittsburg with 2 A. M. Fast Mail, reach Philadelphia 5 P.M., New York 1 P. M., Baltimore 6:20 P. M.

Evening Trains connect at Pittsburg with 4:30 P. M. Fast Line, reach Philadelphia 7 A. M., New York 1 P. M., Baltimore 7:15 A. M.

Express Train leaves Pittsburg every night at 2 P. M., reach Philadelphia 10 A. M., New York 3 P. M., Baltimore 10:55 A. M.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and expeditious, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check-takers at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train.

Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the Depot on Van Buren street, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Gen'l Superintendent.
J. N. DUBARRY, Superintendent West Division.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Company having re-organized with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freights, property can now be shipped on this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston, with speed and dispatch. Contracts can be made at the following places:

No. 9 Astor Place, } New York.
No. 1 South William street, }
No. 1 Battery Place, }
No. 54 Kilby street, Boston.
No. 3 Dock street, Philadelphia.
Depot, North street, Philadelphia.
Depot, Twelfth street, corner Canal, Chicago.

☞ Mark packages via P., Ft. Wayne & C. R. R.

For further information, apply to

JAS. W. MILDOON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOWITZER, Gen'l Freight Agt., Pittsburgh, Pa. my20

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

Open to Lisbon.

On and after Monday, Jan. 24th, 1859, until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Chicago at ..... 8:00 am
Arrive at Lisbon at ..... 2:30 pm
Leave Lisbon at ..... 12:00 m.
Arrive at Clinton ..... 5:00 pm.

Connecting with Through Trains for Chicago over the Dixon Air-Line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

At DeWitt with Stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.

At Yankee Run with Stages for Toronto; at Union Grove with Stages for Tipton; at Lisbon with Stages for Anamosa, Mt. Vernon, Marion Cedar Rapids, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Ft. Dodge, Marengo, Ft. Dunodine, Council Bluffs and Sioux City.

The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa. It being only 126 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

☞ An Agent will be at the Depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.

M. SMITH, Eng. and Supt.
J. M. Rae, General Freight Agent. mh15-1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

4:00 am—Detroit Accommodation (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 6:00 pm.

7:00 am—Cincinnati Express (Sundays excepted) Arrives at Indianapolis 4:30 pm; Cincinnati at 6:30 pm.

8:00 am—Lightning Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit 7:05 pm; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo, 6:00 am; Albany 4:30 pm, New York 9:30 pm, Boston 10:0 am.

9:00 pm—Niles Accommodation, (except Sunday).

6:30 pm—New York and Boston Express, (Saturdays excepted.) Arrives at Detroit 7:05 am; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 8:30 pm, Albany 4:00 am, New York 10:00 am, Boston 2:00 pm.

9:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday.) Arrive at Cincinnati at 9:00 am, Louisville 4:00 pm.

Only one train on Sunday at 9:00 pm. The 8:00 am and 6:30 pm trains connect at Paris with Grand Trunk Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Gedensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

☞ Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, or at the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. SPALDING, Gen. Pass. Agent M. C. R. R. apl

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

On and after April 4, 1859, two Through Passenger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water street, daily, as follows:

7:45 am—Daily Express (Sundays excepted) arriving at Mendota 11:45 am; Galesburg 4:30 pm; Burlington 4:30 pm; Quincy 9:00 pm.

7:45 pm—Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Mendota 11:40 pm; Galesburg 3:35 am; Burlington 5:05 am; Quincy 7:20 am.

4:15 pm—Mendota Accommodation—arriving at Mendota at 10:00 pm.

Trains leave Eastward as follows:

Leave Burlington ..... 8:30 am and 9:20 pm
" Quincy ..... 8:15 am and 8:00 pm
" Galesburg ..... 12:30 pm and 11:05 pm
" Mendota ..... 5:30 am and 4:00 pm
Express Trains Arrive at Chicago ..... 7:10 pm and 7:15 am
Mendota Passenger Arrives at Chicago ..... 9:20 am

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

At Mendota with Illinois Central Railroad north from Amboy, Dixon, Freeport, Galena and Dunleith; and south for St. Louis, Cairo, etc.

At Burlington close connections are made by two daily trains with Burlington and Missouri River Railroad for Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Chariton, Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, and all portions of Kansas and Nebraska, also with Daily Packets for Montrose; thence by rail to Keokuk.

At Quincy Direct connections are made by daily packet with Hannibal, and thence with Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad for St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City and all portions of Kansas, Nebraska, Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, &c. Daily packets on the Missouri River from St. Joseph to all points on the river.

At Galesburg with daily packets for Keokuk.

Tickets may be had at the Depot, at the Michigan Central Railroad office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

C. G. HAMMOND, General Supt.
SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent. mh31

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. Season Arrangement, 1859, takes effect on and after April 3d.

Great Through Route to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec; Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Rutland, Montreal, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, and all the points in Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States.

6:00 am. Mail and Accommodation, via old Michigan Line, daily, Sundays excepted, reaching Toledo at 4:30 pm, connecting at Adrian with train reaching Detroit at 7:15 pm, connecting with trains on Great Western R. R. Line.

8:00 am. New York Express (daily except Sunday,) via Goshen Air Line, reach Toledo at 4:55 pm, and Detroit at 7:15 in time to connect with trains on Great Western Railroad Eastward, and all points interior in Canada.

6:00 pm. New York and Boston Express, (daily, Saturdays excepted,) via old Michigan road, reaches Toledo at 8:00 am, and Detroit 11.30, connecting with 1:00 pm train on Great Western R.R.

Connection made at Clyde and Monroeville for all points Interior in Southern and Middle Ohio. Direct connections made at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, making as quick time as any other route.

WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains, via old route for New York and Boston.

All trains for summer are newly fitted with Ventilators and Dusters.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt. ap6

ST. LOUIS, ALTON, & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY FOR ST. LOUIS.

On and after Sunday, April 3d, trains will leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets as follows:

9:00 am Express Mail, (Sundays excepted).
8:30 pm Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

TRAINS ARRIVE FROM ST. LOUIS.

Night Express ..... 7:15 am
Express Mail ..... 11:50 pm

ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Joliet ..... 3:30 pm
Arrives at Chicago ..... 5:30 pm
Leaves Chicago ..... 8:00 am
Arrives at Joliet ..... 4:00 pm

ap9-1y A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Supt.

Transportation.

COLLINGWOOD LINE.

Connecting at the eastern end with the

FOUNTAIN CITY LINE,

EVERGREEN CITY, Capt. CHAMBERLAIN,
HUNTER, Capt. JEROME,
ONTONAGON, Capt. WILKESON,

Leave Chicago from the foot of Lasalle street, South Side, A. T. Spencer & Co.'s wharf, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 5 o'clock, landing at all points on the west shore of Lake Michigan, as far north as Two Rivers, and at Manitou.

Through Bills of Lading given from Chicago and ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, to Boston, New York, Albany and all the principal points in the Eastern and Western States and Canada.

Connect at Collingwood with

The Northern Railway of Canada,

And at Toronto with

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

For Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston; and

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS FOR NIAGARA FALLS,

Oswego and Cape Vincent; and at Ogdensburgh with the Ogdensburgh Railroad, for Boston and intermediate points on the Vermont Central Railroad between Ogdensburgh and Boston.

The above Line is unexcelled for regularity and dispatch for Passengers and Freight, between the Western and Eastern and New England States and Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents,
Foot of Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill.

ja22-e44-6m

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STATES LINE.

FOR BOAS, } .....BOAS, DAVIS, & Co.
WM. G. FARMER, }
GEO. DAVIS. }

1859.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

The proprietors of this Line solicit public attention to its advantages as a medium of transportation between New York and Boston and the West and Northwest, being a line of First-Class Canal Propellers and Canal Boats, to run between New York, Albany and Buffalo without transshipping, with Boat connections at Albany; and to connect at Buffalo with the

People's Line of Propellers

To Chicago and Upper Lake ports. It offers unsurpassed facilities to shippers, and can guarantee to forward Produce and Merchandise with care and dispatch in the transmission of their property. With ample pecuniary means and responsibility, and the best advantages arising from the use of Steam on the Erie Canal, and having the benefit of long experience in the trade, the proprietors of this line are confident that as candidates for public patronage, having full confidence that, by an uniform course of strict attention to the wants and interests of their customers, they will merit a liberal share of the business of shippers between New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities, and the Western and Northwestern States. The agents of this line are authorized to contract by Canal, Lake or Rail, at as low rates as by any other responsible line. Shippers are respectfully urged to call on our agents before contracting elsewhere.

JOHN BOAS, (Boas, Davis & Co.)
WM. G. FARMER, 121 Broadway,
Gen. DAVIS, 113 Broad street.

AGENTS:

W. B. GRAHAM, 113 Broadway, } D. K. MINOR, 110 Broad st.
J. F. WENTWORTH, } LOUIS HEYMANN,
T. B. HUSSEY, 121 Broadway.

SANFORD & HALL,
Chicago, Illinois.

mh17 e341 6m

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1859. 1859.

INCORPORATED 1856.

Capital ..... $600,000.

JNO. ALLEN, Jr., President. R. A. KOOT, Secretary.
SAM. MORGAN, Vice Pres. P. T. FURSMAN, Treas.

Having completed its arrangements for the coming season, this Company will be prepared, on the opening of navigation, to forward, with dispatch, all Freights entrusted to its charge, to and from Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kalamazoo, Saugatuck, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Ludington, Manistee, Big Sable, White River, Pentwater, Whitehall, Montague, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Saugatuck, Kalamazoo, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Racine, Milwaukee, Chicago, Michigan City, Indiana City, Waukegan, Kenosha, Southport, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Sturgeon Bay Canal, Fish Creek, Ephraim, Gibraltar, Washington Harbor, Menominee, Escanaba, Marquette, Ontonagon, Eagle Harbor, Eagle River, Copper Harbor, Portage Lake, Houghton, Hancock, Duncan, Calumet, Manitou, Port Arthur, Fort William, Thunder Bay, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Oswego, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Alexandria Bay, Cape Vincent, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Port Huron, Port Sarnia, Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair, River Detroit, Lake Michigan